

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1131—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

{ STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
{ UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The following are MEMBERS OF THE MINING EXCHANGE:—

W. Dawson.	J. Hutton.	J. J. Reynolds, Jun.
T. Bousman.	John Hutton.	H. B. Rye.
C. Best, Jun.	W. Mitchell.	George Spratley.
W. Birdsey.	G. Moore.	T. P. Thomas.
F. E. Blyth.	J. H. Murchison.	J. S. Tripp.
J. B. Bransley.	T. Palmer.	W. Ward.
P. Clay.	J. R. Pike.	Watson and Ouell.
Thos. Field.	Powell and Cooke.	P. Watson.
W. C. Foulkes.		N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, April 24, 1857.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER.
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash, DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination. Mr. Crofts, although not in the practice of recommending particular shares, can refrain from calling special attention to the following PROXIMATE DIVIDEND MINES, as being likely, in the course of this year, to pay a percentage on present shares far exceeding any income to be derived from dividends. The mines indicated as worthy immediate attention are—Wheal Sidney, £4½; Calstock Consols, £4½; Wheal Margery, £4½; Great Hewas, 3s.; Wheal Edward, £4½; Cradock Moor, Gouanema, Kelly Bray, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Copper Hill, Drake Wells, Trefort, Carnarvon, Great Vor, and Catherine and Jane, at market prices. The best information given on application, on the actual status of all the above, which Mr. Crofts considers an unexceptionable selection.

Just published, price One Shilling, a
MANUAL OF MINING, AND ADVICE TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH MINES. By JAMES CROFTS, Mining Broker.
London: Published at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and sold by D. Clarke, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.

FOR SALE, at market prices, SHARES in the undermentioned DIVIDEND MINES:—

1 Alfred Consols.	5 Herodfoot.	1 St. Ives Consols.
1 Boscawen.	25 Nantico and Penrhyn.	25 Trewetha.
1 Buller.	1 North Roskear.	1 United Mines.
1 Cattle Brea.	3 Par Consols.	1 West Seton.
1 Conduff.	1 Providence.	1 West Damsel.
5 Ding Dong.	1 South Caradon.	1 Wheal Basset.
1 Devon Consols.	1 South Frances.	3 Wheal Margaret.
1 East Basset.	3 Trevoile, £12½.	3 Kitty (Leland).

Also, under quoted prices:—
1 North Basset. 100 Great Dowsa. 25 Pendean.
5 West Basset. 100 Cae-Cynon. 25 Grenville.
5 Drake Wells. 100 Riton Castle. 15 North Unity.
Apply to JAMES B. BRANSLEY, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.
PURCHASES and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. **NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,** recently advanced in price 500 per cent. or more.
PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. **PETER WATSON, being** a member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and by which he is enabled daily to purchase, sales, &c.
Commission 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
37, Threadneedle-street, London, April 24, 1857.

NO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. **JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.**
36, Turgot-moor-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENTS.—MR. G. J. POUCHIE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, having facilities for obtaining RELIABLE and EARLY INFORMATION on all points connected with the various undertakings in RAILWAYS, MINES, &c., can at all times point out to investors the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE PURCHASES for the employment of capital.
PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED at the usual commission.
1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

GEORGE SPATLEY has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part thereof, at net prices:—
1 Providence Mines, £25. 2 Trevelyan Consols.
2 West Caradon, £150. 20 Kelly Bray, 18s. 6d.
20 Leland Consols, £30. 25 Vale of Towry, 17s. 6d.
5 Par Consols, £23. 20 Drake Wells, £23. 20 Lady Bertha, 13s.
5 Herodfoot, £23. 50 Wheal Wrey, £27. 10 Spearhead Consols, £33. 5 North Basset, £21. 50 Wh. Edward, £24s. 9d. 15 Bell and Lanthorn, £23. 5 Pendean, £21. 30 Balmcon Consols. 10 Carnarvon for £7. 1 South Caradon, £33. 5 Kitty (Leland), £19. 25 East Providence, 15s. 5 Portkella United, £23. 10 Wheal Grenville, £1. 20 Gouanema, £16. 15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE SPATLEY begs to inform his friends that there are now some half-a-dozen MINES, in which a great ADVANCE in PRICE is taking during the year. Those about to invest should look to the MINES, and not to much to the Share List, and depend upon it success is certain. List of prices and information given, personally or by letter. Business transacted in every description of Mining, Railway, Bank, Gas, and Insurance Shares.—15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. E. GOMPERTS is A SELLER OF—
70 Edward, £4. 70 Pendean, £1. 20 Kingston.
50 Harriett, 11s. 6d. 15 Great Alfred, £2½. 3 Margaret, £7½.
5 Rosewarne, £4½. 2 Mary Ann. 25 Devon Buller, 18s.
50 Dev. and Court., 7s. 6d. 100 Silver Brook, 3s. 6d. 5 Gouanema.
Is a BUYER of—
50 Gawton, 12s. 6d. 40 Ludcott, £1. 2 Wheal Buller, £363.
50 East Russell, 5s. 10 Trewetha, £2. 2 Trevelyan, £23.
2 Cargill. 50 Hawkmoor.

HENRY GOULD SHARP is INSTRUCTED TO SELL—
1 Providence, £25. 30 Pendean, 3s. 1 Wh. Margaret, £73½.
1 Lady Bertha, 13s. 3d. 7 East Wheal Rose, £9. 10 Great Alfred, £2½.
1 North Basset, £23. 50 East Providence, £1. 10 Wheal Grylla.
1 Buller and Basset. 20 Buller and Bertha, 10s. 10 Brynall, £13.
50 Pedan-dren, 21s. 6d. 10 Hingston Down, £4. 1 Cargill, £15.
50 Great Wheal Vor, £5. 5 Great Sheba, £4. 5 Wheal Emma, £5.

HENRY GOULD SHARP is INSTRUCTED TO BUY—
5 Balmcon, £5. 2 Botallack, £24½. 1 Ding Dong, £20. 5 Mary Ann, £4½. 10 Marke Valley, £1. 50 Hawkmoor, 11s. 5 Rosewarne Unit, £40. 2 Cradock Moor, £39. 50 Toladden, £1. 1 St. Aubyn and Grylla. 3 Cook's Kitchen. 5 Clifton and Wentworth. 50 So. Carn Brea, £23. 2 South Garraas, £30. 100 Queen of Dart.

All country buying and selling orders will be punctually attended to.
Office, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
Devon Gt. Cons., £40. 200 Gawton, 12s. 3d. 2 Old Tolgus Unit, £102.
Wheal Edward, £4. 100 Great Hewas, 21s. 100 Silver Brook, 3s.
Lady Bertha, 14s. 50 Calstock Consols. 100 Trefort, 10s. 9d.
Kelly Bray, 30s. 6d. 50 Harriett, 12s. 6d. 100 Trebarrah.
Wheal Buller, £37. 40 South Bog. 300 United Mines (Tav.)
10 South Frances. 200 West Grenville, 6s. 50 Wheal Zion, 25s.
Wheal Margaret, £73. 100 East Alfred, £2. 100 College, 4s. 6d.
20 Balmcon, £24. 20 Buller & Basset, £4. 100 Buller & Basset, £4. 30 Devon and Courtney.
Castler & Jane, 10s. 6d. 10 West Fowey, £9 13s. 250 Molland, 3s.
South Gorland. 50 Pendean, 38s. 6d. 50 Wheal Grenville, 23s.
Mary Ann, £40. 100 Trefort, £2. 2 Providence.
Wheal Emma, £5. 200 Brook Wood, 19s. 5 Alfred Consols, £22½.
Tery Consols, 3s. 2 East Tolgus, £35.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, subject to COMMISSION as at foot:—
5 North Basset, £21½. 25 Trewetha, £2 17s. 6d.
5 Alfred Consols, £22. 5 Par Consols, £23. 5 West Basset, £23.
25 Drake Walls, £23. 1 Rosewarne Unit, £43. 5 Wheal Kitty, £19.
5 Herodfoot, £23. 30 Sorter Consols, £1 12s. 1 Wh. Margaret, £73½.
25 Nant. & Penrh., 34s. 6d. 20 Trefort, £4 18s. 6d. 2 Wh. Trevelyan, £23. 6.
The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to paying calls.
10 Balmcon, £4½. 25 Great Hewas, 22s. 6d. 20 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d.
20 East Alfred, £2. 20 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. 25 Grenville, £1½.
10 Great Alfred, ex call, 4 North Frances, £2½. 20 Wheal Ludcott, 35s.
£4½. 4 North Frances, £15. 1 Wheal Margery, £16.
The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of success—viz., good management and locality,—and many of them will considerably advance in price during the ensuing year.
George Moore will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—
For shares under £100. £1 0 each, 0s. 6d. per share.
Above £100 and under 200. £1 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 200 and under 500. £1 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.
Above 500 and under 1000. £1 0 each, 2s. 6d. per share.
Above 1000. 1½ per cent.
In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to payment.

MR. J. J. REYNOLDS has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and numerous connections in the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon, that, having removed from No. 21, Threadneedle-street, to more desirable offices at 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, he has TAKEN his son, J. B. REYNOLDS, into PARTNERSHIP; and that in future his BUSINESS OF STOCK, RAILWAY, and MINING SHAREBROKER, will be conducted under the firm of J. J. REYNOLDS and SON.
Embracing the opportunity thus afforded, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS returns his warmest thanks for past favours and the confidence reposed in him during the several years he has been in business in London, and solicits a continuance of them towards himself and his son, whose united exertions will always be guided by the interest of those who may entrust them with their orders for the purchase or sale of stocks or shares. In seeking to extend their sphere of usefulness in this department of public business, Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and SON beg to inform the mining interest that it is their intention to publish a List of the Market Prices of Stocks and Shares in Government, Bank, Railway, Mining, and other securities, which may be had on personal application, or by post. The proprietors of mining properties will find this an excellent medium for placing their several properties before the public.
1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., April 24, 1857.

MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most skillful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with orders.
FOR SALE:—
1 West Wh. Seton, £325. 25 Vale of Towry, 17s. 6d. 5 Balmcon, £24.
1 United Mines, £205. 10 Westbury Park, £63. 10 Trefort, £23.
1 North Roskear, £107. 50 So. Conduff, 6s. 9d. 10 Wh. Harriett, 11s. 6d.
5 Alfred Consols, £21. 10 East Bog, £2. 2 Providence Mines, £85.
25 St. Day United, 30s. 6d. 10 South Alfred, £2. 50 Catherine and Jane, 11s.
1 East Tolgus, £23. 25 West Grenville, 5s. 6d. 10 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d.
25 Nant. and Penrh., 35s. 2 North Croft, £5. 10 Wh. Margaret, £73½.
J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is a BUYER of New Wheal Vor United and East Wh. Metal, all calls paid, at 25 per share.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING SHARE DEALERS, &c., 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
1 Alfred Cons., £21½. 10 Great Hewas, 22s. 9d. 5 Trebarrah, £2 18s. 9d.
1 Basset. 5 Great Alfred, £4. 20 Trewetha, £2 18s. 9d.
15 Brynall, £2 2s. 6d. 5 Herodfoot, £7 7s. 6d. 5 Trefort, £2 18s. 9d.
5 Drake Walls, £23. 5 United Mines. 5 Wh. Margaret, £73½.
5 Rolling Well, £23. 10 Leland Cons., £3 17s. 6d. 20 Vale of Towry, 17s. 9d.
1 Cefn Brynno, £42. 2 N. Basset, £24. 1 West Caradon, £162½.
50 Carnarvon, 4s. 9d. 20 North Down, 2s. 5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £19. 10 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d.
15 Cwm Sebon. 70 Oak Tor. 5 Wheal Unit, £4 18s. 6d.
50 College Mines, 4s. 9d. 3 Par Consols, £23. 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £47. 2 Trevelyan, £23. 5 Wheal Wrey, £7. 5 Wh. Grenville, 22s. 9d. 5 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d. 20 Wh. Harriett.
2 Clifton & Went., £67. 1 Providence Mines, £85. 5 Wheal Wrey, £7. 5 Wh. Grenville, 22s. 9d. 5 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d. 20 Wh. Harriett.
10 Drake Walls, £2 18s. 6d. 5 Portkella Unit, £23. 5 Wheal Wrey, £7. 5 Wh. Grenville, 22s. 9d. 5 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d. 20 Wh. Harriett.
10 East Buller, £1 17s. 6d. 5 Sorridge Cons., £1 14s. 6d. 5 Wh. Grenville, 22s. 9d. 5 Wh. Edward, £4 6s. 3d. 20 Wh. Harriett.
3 East Wheal Rose. 1 South Caradon, £33. 20 Wh. Margaret, £73½. 5 West Basset, £23. 50 Willow Bank, 12s. 6d. including last call.
20 East Russell. 30 So. Conduff, 5s. 9d. 3 Wh. Margaret, £73½. 5 West Basset, £23. 50 Willow Bank, 12s. 6d. including last call.
10 Great Vor, £2. 1 South Frances, £23. 3 Wh. Margaret, £73½. 5 West Basset, £23. 50 Willow Bank, 12s. 6d. including last call.
1 Grambler & St. Aubyn, £115. 15 So. Gorland, £3 17s. 6d. 20 St. Day Unit, 31s. 9d. including last call.

MR. HERRON recommends the following mines at the present market prices:—Wheal Trevelyan, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Mary Ann, Herodfoot, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Par Consols, Wheal Kitty (Leland), Alfred Consols, West Caradon, South Caradon, Buller and Basset United, Drake Walls.
A list of mines, similar to the above, has been published by Mr. HERRON for some weeks past, as desirable for investment; and notwithstanding speculation has been checked by the great scarcity of money, the prices of those mines have been sustained and upon the whole improved, this showing that not only were they well selected, but that Mr. HERRON has acquired some little knowledge of his profession.
3, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, April 24, 1857.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE by MR. LEALAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.:— 25 West Polberro, £1½; 10 Carnarvon, £25; 50 South Buller and West Penstrathal, £1½; 50 Buller and Basset United, £25; 10 Providence, £87; 30 Sparrow Consols, £2; 10 Trevelyan, £19; 22 Charlotte, £4; 5 Wheal Kitty (Leland), £19; 10 Wheal Wrey, £7; 14 Bell and Lanthorn, £2; 50 Great Hewas, 23s. 150 Molland, 2s. 6d.; 18 Wheal Morgan; 10 Pendean; 15 Stray Park, £4; 100 East Providence, £1; 5 Wheal Edward; 30 South Ellen, £2; 100 Gouanema; 15 North Frances, £15½; 4 East Basset, £28; 100 Chancellorsville, 3s. 9d.; 5 Margaret; 2 Cargill; 250 Castle, 5s.; 250 Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d.; 4 Herward; 2 South Caradon, £35; 10 Wheal Margery, £16½; 5 St. Ives Consols, £180; 20 Ludcott, 30s. 6d.; 50 Queen of Dart, £3.

MR. LEALAN has instructions to BUY—1 Rosewarne, 20 Trefort, 20 Balmcon, 1 or 2 South Caradon, 10 Cradock Moor, 50 Wheal Wrey, 100 Ludcott, 100 Great Hewas, 100 South Cuddra, 50 Pendean, 2 Wheal Margaret, 5 Gouanema, 50 Carnarvon, and 100 Molland. It is earnestly requested that gentlemen will state the number of shares, and price.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.
Messrs. BOUNDY and SMITH, 18, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN, undertake to SURVEY, VALUE, and REPORT upon all descriptions of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and the ORGANISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited Liability Act.
JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

C H A R L E S B E S T, JUN., 24, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C. SHAREBROKER, and DEALER in MINING SHARES. Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 8, 12, and 20-horse power HORIZONTAL.—A. ALEX. ELLIS (late Chas. Reece's Works), Clowes-street, Salford, Manchester, near lower end of Blackfriars-street.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE. SOLE MAKERS TO THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH and TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, and the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom. MANUFACTORY, MILL WALK, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them. **GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.** Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

SIX HUNDRED SHARES IN BALLYMONEE COPPER AND SULPHUR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), WICKLOW, IRELAND.

MR. C. WARTON is directed pre-emptorily to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 6th May, at One for Half-past One precisely, 600, SIX HUNDRED SHARES, of £3 each, in the above mining company, duly registered under the Limited Liability Act.
Particulars of Messrs. HOPKINS and BOYLE, solicitors, Sun-court, Cornhill; and of Mr. C. WARTON, 7, Union-court, Old Broad-street (removed from Threadneedle-st.)

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.
Mr. J. R. PIKE will be happy to advise capitalists about to invest in mines, either for investment or speculation.
A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—Friday, April 17, 1857.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET. N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL CONTINUES TO DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
2, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, April 17, 1857.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING OFFICES.—MR. T. CARTEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
MR. LISABÉ may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—MR. REGINALD HORLEY, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVESTING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations carefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds, at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.
R. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedle-street.

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS ROACH, No. 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, begs to state that he continues to DEAL and to TRANSACT BUSINESS on COMMISSION in all legitimate and bona fide MINING PROPERTY. Sixteen years' practical knowledge of mining, succeeded by six years' constant experience in the London Share Market, justifies him in offering advice for the guidance of shareholders and those desirous to invest.
British mining, judiciously treated, is a most successful branch of English commerce; and, although Thomas Roach does not pretend to foretell the result of particular mines, yet, judging from position and prospects, coupled with the earliest and most reliable information from every locality, he is always enabled to offer with confidence shares in dividend mines, and those of a progressive and promising character.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Brynall Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Feb. 13, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING—To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2500 sterling. A working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a bona fide concern applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago. A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.
J. J. GUMMOE.
St. Austell, Feb. 28, 1857.

PERMANENT WAY RAILS FOR SALE. By JOHN H. AUSTIN and Co., 1 and 2, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C. MANN, 47, Old Broad-street, London; and St. Austell, Cornwall.

WEST CARADON MINE.—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now READY. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now READY. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now READY. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ALFRED CONSOLS. GREAT WHEAL ALFRED. EAST WHEAL ALFRED. WEST ALFRED CONSOLS. BOTALLACK. WHEAL MARGERY. ROSEWARNE UNITED. EAST GUNNIS LAKE (or South Bedford).

SPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful inspections of the above mines, will be found in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now READY; the REVIEW also contains Full Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1855 and 1856. Price, with a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Original Correspondence.

TRIBUTING.

Sir,—“May the brewers of mischief fall into the mash-tub” is an old proverb, and the best way to remedy this evil is like all others, “crush it in the bud.” I am extremely sorry, as a practical miner, to see this old-fashioned practice going fast into disrepute. There is not a single instance on record of a mine being prosperous that has not been accomplished by the practice of tributing. Ask any miner (not any person who pretends to that title) what is tributing. Tributing is the experienced miner who has worked a vein, and who knows its character better than the captain, and certainly far better than the committee can do. If he gains anything so much the better for himself, and certainly so much the better for the company. If he gets a start, the company gets the real benefit as well as the working man.

No true miner will work in a mine unless he has the chance of tribute; the miner's idiosyncrasy is to identify himself with the mine—to make himself a *particeps criminis*. Where the practice is continued there is no scarcity of miners, but where only tutwork is allowed few good miners will or do work. These are facts, and from the peculiarity of the miner's feeling, I know the true miner will not work. A smart young man can hardly be supposed to go so many fathoms underground with only the bare hope of 15s. or 20s. per week; if so, I reason with him—Go abroad and seek something better; let mining alone; let those who profess to work the mines do it. Miners can be led, not driven; the old practice cannot be improved on. There are a few old tributers left yet, and only a few; crush them a little further, and the name will be extinct.

I am led to these observations from what I have seen during my recent peripatations, where mines, particularly “progressive” envy the men making more than average wages; and if men make their 25s. or 30s. per week on tribute, the captain is called a fool, or not a judge of his business. Now, it appears you, Mr. Editor, as one who understands the business, say this is a false economy. No mine can well be carried out after discovering their ore without tributers; they are the life-blood of a mine, whatever London committees may say. The cleverest captain the world ever saw can see no more underground than the tributer. His (the tributer's) is the risk, the shareholders' the profit, the captain's the credit; there can be no mistake about it. Facts are stubborn things, and I propose, in a future Number, to show that all our best mines have been developed by the very class of men modern mining (not Cornish) would cripple or crush. In my next I shall be able to produce you, Sir, facts no man can controvert, no committees neutralise, and no management can alter, to render mining payable. I can and will produce a sad catalogue of mining that does not and cannot pay, owing to the parsimony of the proprietors, and not to the fault of the mines.

Is mining a gift, or an intuitive, instinctive feeling, or an inconceivable desire to go into the bowels of the earth? If any believe so, let them try it. A short experience will teach. Let those who know not profess not, and we shall have fewer complaints against miners. Ye who profess mining encourage tributers, and take the advice of an experienced hand.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE COAL TRADE OF AMERICA.

Sir,—Having been for some time a subscriber to your Journal, I take the liberty of giving you a few items respecting the production of coal in Pennsylvania, as I notice, in your Journal of Feb. 28, under the head of Notices to Correspondents, the statement that “there are no official returns of the mineral productions of the United States, and the census report of 1850 does not so much as mention even the production of coal in Pennsylvania.” It is true we have no official returns of our mining productions; and perhaps this may be accounted for from the fact that, until within a year or two past, the mining interest of our country has been considered to be only in its infancy, and it is but recently that it has begun to assume a shape and a form that bids fair to make it eventually one of the most prominent (if not the greatest) interest in the country. In order that you may give your readers who desire it some information respecting the coal production of Pennsylvania, I may inform you that the entire production of coal from 1820, the period at which the first ton of anthracite was mined, to 1856, inclusive, was 61,710,951 tons of our hard, or anthracite coal. Our bituminous and semi-bituminous mines have yielded about 10,000,000 tons for the same period.

It is 36 years since the first ton of coal was mined, and in the last three years the production was equal to the quantity mined in the first 26 years of the series. Dividing the amount into thirds, the first third was mined in twenty-six years, the next third in seven years, and the other third in the last three years. From these facts, you will perceive the rapid strides our coal interest in Pennsylvania has been making for the last three or four years; and it is but yet in its infancy.

The great semi-bituminous coal field of our state, “Broad Top,” which was reached by railroad last year for the first time, and sent to market but 42,000 tons, will this year probably send 250,000, and in a few years its production will reach millions annually. It will be but very few years before the annual production of coal in our country will reach the present production of your own, which I believe is about 40,000,000 tons, and of this amount Pennsylvania will produce more than all the other states combined, as, from her geographical position, she is nearer the Atlantic seaboard, and all the great eastern markets, than any other state; her mineral wealth greater, and her mining interest more fully developed, than that of any other state in the Union; and I predict that, from this time forward, the coal and iron interest of the United States will take a rank and position second to no other interest in the country. Most truly has one of your own writers said—

Coal is the protuberance of the world. If a small coal field has effected so much in England, what may we not expect, on our posterity, from those vast basins shown by Lyell in the geological map of the United States? Glancing over the three huge coal fields of the States, each surrounded by its ring of old sandstone, like patches of bitumen floating on clayey pools, we may call to mind the prophecy of Berkeley to the westward course of the empire. Some of the numerous coal fields of America are equal in extent to all England; and their dark seams lay the landscape as with ebony, and impart to it its most striking peculiarity of feature. If a patch of a few square miles has done so much for England, what may not fields containing many hundred square leagues do for the United States?

Walnut-street, Philadelphia, April 2.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON EXPLOSIONS IN COLLIERIES.

Sir,—I see the attention of many persons, both theoretic and practical, are straining their inventive powers to discover some means of arresting the progress of these appalling disasters, the most of which are caused by deficient ventilation, an unimproved system of conducting it on the mine, the improvident use of naked lights, or the thoughtless removal of the top of the safety-lamp. In the North of England, where the explosions have now (for the last two or three years) nearly ceased, the disasters have been checked—first, by the employment of experienced and scientific viewers, who arrange the ventilating currents from time to time, so as to prevent the adulterated portions coming in contact with naked lights, or the fire of the furnace; second, they and their overmen and deputies fix and appoint which places are to be worked with naked lights, and which with safety-lamps; and where safety-lamps are used they are invariably locked, so that the working people cannot undo them. But this carries with it the necessity of appointing one or more trusty persons, who see that the lamp is in proper order when delivered to the worker, and when it requires to be opened it must be brought to such deputed person, who arranges it and relocks it. Nothing can be a greater delusion than to give the colliers safety-lamps and leave it to their own discretion whether they use them shut or open. It is the duty of the managers of the mine to adopt a system, and to employ the necessary functionaries for enforcing it.

We have only to copy the rules laid down against the indiscretion of the public in the affairs of railways, where they look in their passengers, lost by thoughtlessness or recklessness they attempt to leave them at improper times. In the docks, a rule is laid down against the use of artificial lights after a certain time of night, and many such instances might be adduced to show that where danger is imminent ordinary workmen cannot or ought not to be left to their discretion. The recent cases of Cymmer, in South Wales; Bradbury, near Stockport; Gorse Colliery, near Swansea, and many others, would not have occurred had the rules above alluded to been acted upon.

Again, a wide distinction exists between a casual explosion, occurring from a cause unforeseen, in a well regulated colliery, and an explosion arising out of a vicious and antiquated system. The affair of Lund Hill

cannot at present be pronounced upon, but it will no doubt undergo the strictest scrutiny upon these points. It is much to be regretted that a lithograph copy of the plan and mode of working has not been made public, for in that case persons would be considering it, and would be better able to appreciate the evidence shortly to take place.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 21.

A NORTH COUNTRY VIEWER.

THE LUND HILL COLLIERIES EXPLOSION—INQUEST.

Sir,—There cannot be a second opinion in reference to the importance and great weight which will necessarily be attached to the evidence of Mr. Coe, the resident viewer at Lund Hill Colliery, both by the coal miners of all classes in the Barnsley district, and the public in general. And I feel persuaded that this need not create a moment's surprise, when it is recollected that his position, practical experience as a coalviewer, and education, unite in bestowing upon his comparisons and deductions a value, which not only commands respect, but insures for them an attentive consideration by the most eminent mining engineers of this country. It is stated that his examination lasted upwards of five hours, during which he gave utterance to one of the most sweeping condemnations which can well be imagined of the practical aptitude and ability of the Yorkshire coalviewers, as exhibited in their mode of getting coal and management of mines. “From his experience in the North of England, in Staffordshire, and in the Barnsley district, he had come to this conclusion, and he stated it boldly, that the mode of getting coal in the Barnsley district was the most wretched and dangerous he knew.” Such a declaration, made by such authority, and on such an occasion, when the public mind is being intensely directed to the proceedings, by an event which has been attended by more than ordinary painfully distressing circumstances, is sure to elicit a great deal of discussion on the part of the Yorkshire managers of coal mines, and that portion of the public which takes an active interest in everything relating to the welfare of the collier. If the system which is condemned by Mr. Coe in such unmeasured terms be defective, and I fear on examination his allegations will be found true, then I conceive it to be the paramount duty of public opinion to speak authoritatively, and thereby induce the interference of Government on behalf of the helpless miners, and compel, if necessary, the coal proprietors to abandon it at once, and adopt a better one, less fatal in its consequences, and, of course, ultimately more economical in its results. The importance and powerful effect which this declaration will produce upon the minds of the Yorkshire viewers may be inferred from the fact that it was objected to on the ground of not being evidence. The coroner, and the proprietors of Lund Hill Colliery, justly thought it to be evidence of a most essential and important description, and they wisely overruled this objection in their laudable desire to give as much latitude as possible in so important an enquiry.

The future proceedings with respect to this portion of Mr. Coe's evidence will be watched by the mining public with great interest, and with the utmost anxiety; and I do think it will be expected, in justice to the Yorkshire viewers and the promotion of the ends of all enquiry, a remedy for the evil respecting which it is instituted, that Mr. Coe should make a public statement of his reason for his unqualified condemnation of the system of mining which extensively prevails in the Barnsley district. Mr. Morton, Government Inspector, Mr. Coe, Mr. Stephenson, and “One who has been Practically connected with Mining Operations for 30 years,” have universally expressed their disapprobation of the practice now prevalent, of allowing the return air to be carried over the furnace at the bottom of the upcast shaft; it may, however, be quite possible to give greater prominence to this question than it deserves, when considered as a means of preventing explosions; but still there can be no objection to its removal from the list of possible casualties, and, therefore, prevent an unnecessary alarm on the part of those who are in search of the probable causes of explosions. I am sure that most must have been amused at Mr. Morton, who, with the adroitness of a pressed advocate, seized the favourable opportunity afforded by the obvious freedom of Mr. Coe in making a confession of every act of his stewardship, and puts the following plain questions to him for an immediate reply:—“Taking your own answers, that the ventilation was perfect, the use of candles proper, and that the furnace was constructed on the mode, which I am sorry to say is customary in the neighbourhood of Barnsley, does not the result in this case show that nothing but the exclusion of naked lights, and the introduction of safety-lamps, and the carrying away the return air without its coming in contact with the furnace can guard against danger from one of those sudden influxes of gas of which you have made mention?” To these special enquiries the reply of Mr. Coe was, I regret to say, in the affirmative. It is true that I am now writing in my closet, and with a mind perfectly composed and free from those embarrassments which, unfortunately, are inevitable consequences of that nervous condition in which many, like Mr. Coe, are placed in giving utterance to their thoughts before the public; and, therefore, it is not very probable that I shall commit myself in sympathising with Mr. Coe's reply to the subtle questions of the Government Inspector.

Allow me to ask if any practical man has seen, in his experience at Lund Hill Colliery, a sudden influx of gas, or a blow of any considerable magnitude? This question is answered in a satisfactory manner by Mr. Coe himself, for he states that “he never saw a particle of gas anywhere except the small quantity given off by the feeders at the board gas faces, which are about twenty in number.” Then I ask respectfully, what becomes of this imaginary fabrication of large influxes of gas, the only use of which, to my mind, is to disturb, and actually create, unnecessary fears in the minds of the men, and to institute machinery to guard against dangers which may only have an impossible existence? Suppose the escape of gas from the measures 20 yards above to be deemed possible by the fall of the roof in the goaves, even this source of danger can be obliterated by the adoption of a proper system of getting the coal, and packing the goaves and gobbin, without the necessity of compelling the hewers and putters to use the safety-lamp, which I am sure, in its present form, is utterly impracticable. Has Mr. Morton or Mr. Coe ever tried to hole and cut by the light of a safety-lamp? If I really understand the distinction between cause and effect, it appears to me that Mr. Morton's enquiry extends to the cause of the explosion, and that, in the absence of an accurate acquaintance with the causes of the explosion, beyond the fact that explosive gas was ignited by a heat equal in temperature to the white heat of glass, it is unphilosophical and highly dangerous in its consequences to seek for an imaginary one, especially with the fact before us that there are places in a coal mine but seldom visited in which the gradual accumulation of explosive gases is by no means impossible. The leading article of your Journal, last week, would establish the conclusion that a large portion of opinion respecting these dreadful accidents exists between Mr. Stephenson, “One who has been Practically connected with Mining Operations 33 years,” and myself. This difference can only be apparent, as I firmly believe that those principles which these gentlemen advocate so admirably are amongst the essentials to be adopted, if any material reduction in the number of accidents in coal mines is to be experienced. I believe, however, that the growing intelligence of the miner, and his developed powers of mental vigour, will eventually enforce these radical principles upon the attention of the coal proprietors, and induce them to adopt those means and systems which are deemed necessary to the maintenance of safety. Educate the adult coal miner, mentally and morally, then I will predict the overthrow of the evils complained of, and the annihilation of the sources of accident, as far as they depend upon human means: they will vanish like the early dew before the advancing tide of intelligence and self-respect. The highest public duty which devolves upon the jury at Lund Hill, is, in my estimation, to give an unqualified expression of their unanimous approval of some plan of educating the adult collier in those subjects which appertain to his personal safety, as the best possible pledge that the public can have for the removal of the cause of accidents, and the establishment of those plans necessary to elevate his condition, and place him at least on an equal footing with every other labourer in the kingdom.

April 22.

THE LUND HILL COLLIERIES EXPLOSION.

Sir,—The evidence given by 47 witnesses at the enquiry instituted into the cause of the death of 190 persons sacrificed at Lund Hill Colliery is now before the public, and presuming such evidence to be public property, it is, I think, a fair subject for comment and criticism. Taking the evidence as a whole, the witnesses appear to possess wonderful unanimity as to the efficient arrangements for conducting operations on a large scale, and promoting the health and safety of all employed. In my humble opinion, it is one of the most strange, unnatural, unprecedented, and unaccountable phenomena ever heard of that a mine should be opened in a district notorious for its safety, and that this particular mine, which is situated in a part of the district entirely new and unbroken, or unopened, except by Earl Fitzwilliam's collieries, about a mile to the west, and the said collieries are known to generate large quantities of gas or fire-damp; and that this mine should have been entirely free from gas, according to the testimony of all the officers and managers, as well as most of the men that have been examined, is an impenetrable mystery. Then this fact also must have been lost sight of, that when the shafts were in progress of sinking the pumping-engine ceased working one Saturday in Aug., 1854, and did not resume work until the Monday morning following, and the parties in charge of the sinking had not been made aware that such suspension was to take place without suspecting any danger. When the water was drawn out, the sinkers descended the shafts to commence work, when an explosion took place of a most fearful character, and which resulted in the loss of six lives. I repeat, that, from the evidence, this painful occurrence must have been entirely overlooked, though it took place when the shafts were only about 60 yards deep; and is it not well known that from the surface to the coal gas abounds in all the porous or open strata? Such being the case, it is fair to presume that the Land Hill Colliery would generate a quantity of gas in proportion to the area that was opened, or the number of working places actually in operation. I believe this conclusion will be generally admitted. Then it follows that, though the gas thus generated, as we are told, has not been allowed to accumulate in sufficient quantities to cause an explosion, but has been carried off by ventilation. Yet this does not invalidate the conclusion that gas has been generated during the whole period that the works have been in operation. Can there be a doubt that its presence has been frequently indicated? Without prejudice to any party, I would ask if, when the coal was first reached the leading shaft that was being sunk at Lund Hill, it was not strikingly evident that the coal itself generated, or gave off, immense quantities of gas?

Briefly looking at these antecedents, is it not fair to presume that this colliery required more than ordinary attention and precaution in the designing and laying out of the workings for producing large quantities of coal; also, that the arrangements for ventilation should have been of the most complete character? Supposing all the evidence to be strictly correct, that there was no gas visible, and the ventilation was not only good, but perfect, where has the gas come from that has caused such widespread destruction and death, both in the north, west, and south, were able to weep their inhabitants? It is a perfectly gratuitous assertion to suppose that such a quantity of gas could be emitted instantaneously in any part of the 14 acres worked out at Lund Hill Colliery; and I should think perfectly impossible. But there is a cause. Now, first let us look at the quantity of air said, by Mr. Coe, to be going into the workings, prior to the explosion in the two divisions, north and south (and not four divisions, as erroneously stated in the Times of the 11th inst.). The minimum was 25,000 feet; the maximum, 30,000 feet north and south; and an aggregate of from 50,000 to 60,000 feet in the return air-course. We are bound to believe Mr. Coe's statement, and consider that for 308 persons this quantity of air ought to have secured a good ventilation. But there is another enquiry to couple with this; how has this quantity of air been passed through the workings, over the furnace, and out of the upcast shaft? It is possible there was provision for this quantity of air in the levels for ingress, but is it true that after the air had gone the round of all the workings, and passed all the obstructions, north and south, that then the two currents met in what is termed by the witnesses the furnace boardgate; and that, though there were two separate currents in going, they were united, and became one current, in the return air-course, or furnace boardgate? Assuming this to be correct, then the area of the furnace boardgate, or return air-course, ought to have been of equal dimensions with the ingoing air-courses, or north and south levels. Was this, or, I think it is a fact, that the area of the furnace boardgate was not more than 6 by 7; giving, a

the mean area of the return air-course, 43 feet! Now, taking 43 feet as the area, at what rate would the air have to travel through the workings to pass 60,000 feet per minute?—At the rate of 17 miles an hour. I am not sufficiently skilled in pneumatics to know what would be the effect of passing a column of air of 60,000 feet at a velocity of 17 miles an hour through the workings of a coal mine, and over a furnace; but I should think it would take the fire along with it, and not only prevent the use of lights, but soon put a stop to the ventilation itself.

Pushing the enquiry a little further, was the furnace of sufficient dimensions to create a current of air of 60,000 feet per minute, or was there an auxiliary power to assist the furnace? For Mr. Coe's statement is, that he had with an area of 42 feet for return air-course, and a furnace of say 10 ft. by 8 ft. on the grate, absolutely from 50,000 to 60,000 ft. of air, or more, per minute, passing into and out of the mine. I think this is the main question, and this is the proper mode of enquiring into it, as it is the means to the end, and all business men enquire what profit they will realise from investing capital at certain specified rates of interest. Railways and steam navigation companies calculate their time of arrival at certain destinations by the rate at which they travel; gas and water companies calculate their requirements by the probable quantity consumed in each house supplied to them; and on the same principle coal miners ought to be supplied to the place where they are at work, with a proper quantity of pure air that would be adequate to their wants for health and safety, and all the contingencies that could possibly arise in the workings of fiery mines. On this principle alone can collieries be efficiently ventilated; and what objection can there be to the adoption of Nature's laws? Nature gives off the gas, and she also provides the antidote, which is an abundance of pure air to dilute the gas, and render it harmless. Surely it is as wise and as safe to have a sufficient quantity of air as to have too little. Had not colliers better be compelled to use lanterns and shades rather than safety-lamps, and also cover their naked bodies while at work, the same as other labourers and artisans? Did the Author of our being intend that men should be reduced to the necessity of earning their bread in a state of nudity, and being stored as in an oven, I trow not! Then let there be not only a good air, but a sufficient quantity of it to prevent a repetition of such a fearful explosion. After making provision for the quantity of air, its distribution is the next important step; and, again, Mr. Coe's evidence, I would ask, can air be properly distributed in a mine, where to ventilate from forty to fifty working places there are required from forty to fifty trap-doors? Surely the system of ventilation cannot be perfect where this number of doors is required to distribute the air, or ventilate the workings of a mine. But such is the fact as stated in the evidence. What is the amount of air lost at each door by leakage, and the leakage at stoppings, which are numerous in both divisions? How many times are each of the twenty-five doors in each division opened, and what is the average time they remain open per day? for on this depends entirely what quantity of air goes to the places where the men are at work. The real state of a mine ventilated on such a principle will be best understood by practical colliers. Much is said about bratticeing; I think it would not be deemed impertinent to enquire to what is the area of the fair course reduced by a multiplicity of bratticeing? Or is an area of 30 feet, or even half of it, maintained where bratticeing is extensively used, or where used at all? I fear there is but one answer to be given. And I think such an enquiry is perfectly justified by the extraordinary statement of Mr. Coe, that “the mode of working the Barnsley seam of coal is the most wretched and dangerous that he knows of, from his experience in colliery operations in Staffordshire, the county of Durham, and the Barnsley district.” I will boldly assert that the base of the system is that recommended and adopted, in its worst features, by Mr. Coe, and others in this district—small upcast shafts. Furnaces constructed in return air courses, the said air not properly divided and sent into the goaves; a multiplicity of trap-doors, an extensive use of bratticeing, and limiting the area of the air course for an indefinite period, or while forty or more yards are being driven from slit to slit, and for what purpose? The paltry saving of a few shillings, the expense of cutting through the pillar or post; and the price of the stoppings, built of bricks, &c. Surely such an extraordinary opinion, coming from such an authority, ought to have some influence on the party entertaining it, and that party ought to have stimulated others by a noble example, in becoming a pioneer in the great work of rendering mines healthy and safe. But, alas! the conviction is but of yesterday.

We pass on to notice Mr. Coe's notion of the cause of the explosion, though merely an hypothetical one, yet it is endorsed by no less an authority than Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, Mr. Coe says:—“We have a very tender roof above the coal, about 6 or 7 yards thick, which falls in the goaves very freely; above that is a much stronger roof nearly 10 yards thick, which I presume will support the weight above it after the lower roof has fallen, for a considerable distance. Immediately above that strong roof are some seams of coal and a seam of what is generally known as black shale, from 3 to 4 ft. thick: the seams of shale and coal give out gas in considerable quantities. After the bottom roof had fallen down by the extension of the goave, the stronger roof above may have given way and liberated the gas in the measures above, that being the case the gas may have come in in large quantities and suddenly, in which case it would explode on coming in contact with the nearest naked light. I merely give this as a theory, and cannot be positive as to the fact.”

Mr. Morton: It is a very probable theory. Do you consider this the most probable cause?—Mr. Coe: I do not form a belief on the matter, but, if I did, that would be the cause to which I should attribute the explosion.

This is, certainly, a very ingenious theory, and, before being given as an opinion, ought to have been correct, and based on data that was indisputable. After the 17 yards of tender roof, next the strong roof composed of stone, sandstone, and boulder, nearly twenty yards thick, instead of nearly 10? Then, one seam of coal 17 in. thick, and the bed of black shale 3 ft. thick, about 25 yards, more or less, above the top of the thick bed of coal worked at Lund Hill? Assuming this to be the correct data, and the bed of coal and shale to be 4 ft. 5 in. thick, would it be possible in any part of the Lund Hill workings to have undermined a sufficient area to let down a roof of nearly 20 yards thick, and of the strongest strata in the whole series? And, if so, would a thin bed of compact coal and shale give off a quantity of gas sufficient to cause an explosion of so fearful a character? And if this thin bed of coal and shale had been so highly charged with gas, would it not have been known to those engaged in sinking the shafts? Surely Mr. Coe will reconsider the theory, gratuitously given to the public as the immediate cause of an explosion so painful in its results. But what shall we say of the Inspector of Mines, who thinks this a very probable theory? The cause must be sought for elsewhere. I will not venture an opinion at present of the immediate cause of the explosion, neither in regions above nor below; but, in so serious a matter, whoever ventures an opinion should be guided by facts; and my object in calling attention to the theory propounded is, to find fault or blame the author, but to correct the errors (both as to the supposed perfect ventilation, the absence of gas on the day of the sad event, the quantity of air going into the mine, as well as the assumed cause of the explosion by a fall of the roof and an escape of gas from the strata above) into which I presume he has unintentionally fallen, as I consider it a matter of too great importance on which to form hasty or incorrect opinions.

Mr. Sellars's opinion in reference to the construction of furnaces is very conclusive and correct, but it is recommended that safety-lamps be used exclusively in the workings of the Barnsley thick coal. Now, I think that the first thing to prove is that the cause of the explosion was the naked lights used by the men; this is not proved, and until it is proved to be admitted, and the suggestion to use safety-lamps not to be acted upon, or even recommended. A large fire, I repeat, is quite as likely to ignite gas as a candle; and, if the gas was ignited by a candle in the interior of the workings, such gas being forced out of the goaves by a fall of the roof, or let out from an upper stratum, how does it happen that not one of the persons congregated in the immediate vicinity of the furnace did not escape, or was not enabled to find a means of escape? And if the cause of the explosion was the naked lights, why did the ignition north and south at the same time? Surely, if the ignition had taken place either in the north or south, persons at the centre and one of the extremes would have escaped. But the centre, or furnace and all, with a few solitary exceptions, have equally suffered, not one from the furnace has escaped, though they could have reached the bottom of the downcast shaft in a few seconds. The cause is wrapped in mystery. All the evidence goes to prove that everything was not only good but perfect, and yet we have an explosion by which 190 human beings have perished, and thousands of pounds worth of property sacrificed; and, if this is a true state of the case, we must be content. But I am thoroughly convinced that the introduction and exclusive use of safety-lamps will not remedy the evil, but rather increase it. Supply pure air, and properly distribute it; that is the never-failing remedy. Let us advance instead of retrograde, for surely no greater disgrace can attach itself to intelligent colliery managers and owners, as well as inspectors, than to be guilty of working mines or “the most wretched and dangerous principle known.” Dispense with 75 per cent. of the trap-doors; ventilate on sound principle; if brattice boards are required prevent them from being an obstruction in airways; make a sound safe without the aid of candles; and my object in calling attention to the theory propounded is, to find fault or blame the author, but to correct the errors (both as to the supposed perfect ventilation, the absence of gas on the day of the sad event, the quantity of air going into the mine, as well as the assumed cause of the explosion by a fall of the roof and an escape of gas from the strata above) into which I presume he has unintentionally fallen, as I consider it a matter of too great importance on which to form hasty or incorrect opinions.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY CONNECTED WITH MINING OPERATIONS FOR 35 YEARS.

RHYMNEY IRON WORKS.

Sir,—In your Journal of April 11, under the head of “Rhymer Iron Company—Anticipated Coal Trade,” I was much pleased to observe the excellent account of this company's prospects. Knowing the property well, I can bear testimony to the general accuracy of your statements; indeed, I may venture to go further than you have done, and state from personal knowledge, that the Rhymer Iron works will shortly rank amongst the best paying works in South Wales, provided always the management is efficient. The company possess a large freshhold mineral field, and adjoining thereto a leasehold mineral property from the Marquis of Bute; the two combined forming a field, almost without exception, the most valuable in the South Wales mineral basin. The works comprise ten blast furnaces, producing weekly about 1400 tons, with forges and mills of ample power to manufacture the pig into bar iron. This state of things is extremely cheering, as compared with the past, and I have little doubt that, under the present able management, the shareholders may look forward with confidence to a considerable increase in their dividends. The Rhymer Railway, now in course of construction, will be opened for traffic about September or October next. This railway will afford a communication with the port of Cardiff, the most important port in the Bristol Channel. The company have taken at this port a wharf and other conveniences admirably adapted for their trade. Hitherto the company's traffic has been conveyed upon an antiquated and expensive tramroad, by which it was practically impossible to obtain an ample supply of red or hematite ore, and other materials for the proper carrying on of the works. By means of the Rhymer Railway, the company will be enabled to convey their traffic to and from the port of Cardiff with the greatest dispatch, and at a very moderate cost. As the Rhymer Railway will form a junction with the Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford Railway, a direct communication will be afforded to London, Liverpool, and other places, thereby materially improving the value of the company's property. The coal worked from the company's mineral field being equal to the best Merthyr and Aberdare steam coals, an opportunity will be given to the company to add to their dividends by selling a portion of their produce. The profit likely to arise from the sale of 50,000 tons of coal per annum (a quantity which may easily be disposed of) would amount to about 5000l. This sum, added to the saving in the cost of conveyance of iron, &c., to and from Cardiff, as compared with the present cost to and from Newport, which I calculate to be about 5000l., makes a total gain to the company of 10,000l. per annum.

The Rhymer Railway will, as I before stated, be opened for traffic in September or October next; and looking at this railway as an investment, I am of opinion that it will prove highly remunerative to the shareholders. As a proof of the prospects, I may mention, that it will form an integral part of a through route from Cardiff to

Liverpool and the Midland counties, and afford the means of access to Cardiff from Eymouth, Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, and from the several works and collieries in Monmouthshire, situated on the middle and northern portions of the mineral basin.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir.—Will you allow me to call attention, through your valuable Journal, to the present anomalous state of the copper market, and to impress upon the smelters the necessity that exists for an immediate change. Fine copper is now quoted at 138s. per ton, and it is not to be bought from the copper brokers under that price; yet so general is the impression that it must recede, and so limited is the demand for the article (in consequence of merchants, factors, and manufacturers declining to issue any orders for brass or copper goods), that it is possible to buy good, clean copper (old bolts, &c.) at 107s. 4s. per ton, or 11s. 4d. per lb., at which price I have to-day purchased a large parcel.

It must be confessed by all that the last rise of 9s. per ton was as indiscreet as the fall of 19s. some few months ago, was unnecessary. If the market price of copper had remained at 126s., I believe that the consumption would have been continuously progressive; but the unexpected and heavy fall, and then three successive rises, have unsettled the minds of consumers, and produced a depression which is almost without a parallel during the last ten years. As an extensive consumer of copper, I can say with sincerity that manufacturers generally would feel very grateful to smelters if a uniformity of price could be preserved. I trust that the next fall in copper will not be more than 9s., and that it will long remain at the remunerative price to smelters, and satisfactory price to consumers, of 126s. per ton.

A MANUFACTURER.

Birmingham, April 23.

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

Sir.—Seeing an account in your valuable Journal, in reference to Ballarat, which states that the miners there are beginning to work under a better system, will you allow me to add my testimony to the fact, having recently returned from that noted gold field? When I first came on Ballarat, in September, 1854, which was a little before the great outbreak there, there was only one steam-engine at work, which was known as the steam-engine; when I left, in September last, there were 25 steam-engines at work, and others being brought into the field. At the former period, there was not a horse-wheel at work, but now there are more than a hundred. The time was when men were drilled almost to death, doing horses' work, but the Cornish miners did not long believe in such labours, which led to the introduction of a beautiful system of machinery, thoroughly adapted for the work.

Chacewater, April 22.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austin-friars, on Tuesday, Mr. W. B. STEPHENS in the chair.

Mr. EDWARD KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report from Capt. Joseph Vivian was then read:—

April 15.—The engine-shaft is now about 2 fms. below the 22 fm. level; the lode is about 15 in. wide, increasing in size, kindly in appearance, and producing very good stones of copper ore. In the 22 fm. level, west of the first water-wheel-shaft, the lode is very much improved within the last two days, and is now worth 10s. per fm.; in the same level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, kindly, and producing stones of ore. In the 12 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the first eastern shaft, sinking under the adit, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. On the north lode, in the 12 fm. level, east of cross-cut, the lode is from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed principally of spar, blende, mudiic, and copper ore. In the 6 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is about 6 in. wide, at present poor. I have much pleasure in informing you that the general prospects of the mine are improved within the present week. I herewith enclose a section of the workings, in order that you may more perfectly understand the position of the mine as regards the runs of ore now standing unworked.

A statement of accounts, ending with Feb. cost, was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit.....	£917 19 3
Liabilities not charged.....	249 14 4
Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan.	378 3 0
Ditto, Feb.	333 3 10
Sundries	13 5 4
Lord's dues.....	22 10 0 = £194 19 5
Calls received	625 0 0

Balance against adventurers

£1329 19 5

Mr. KING said, in presenting the financial statement, he regretted that it showed such an unfavourable appearance; but the fact was that, since the last meeting, liabilities to the extent of nearly 300s. had come to hand, which had not been charged by the former secretary. The accounts had been thoroughly investigated, and the adventurers now saw their exact position.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted. The CHAIRMAN stated that he held nearly 1000 shares in the adventure, and was of course desirous to ascertain the true position of the mine. He had carefully examined the accounts presented by Mr. KING, which he considered now in a straightforward condition. From the information he had received, he had no doubt that they had a good property, and being the largest holder, he should propose a call sufficient to pay off all the liabilities, and leave a balance sufficient to carry on the operations vigorously for three or four months. There were several points likely to be developed before the next meeting, which would place the mine in a position not only to pay cost, but give the adventurers a profit for their outlay. The 22 and end came into a run of ore, which in the 12 fm. level had extended from 40 to 50 fathoms, and was worth from 15s. to 20s. per fathom. The cross-cut in the 22 was within a few fathoms of the north lode, which at the 12 had produced ore that had sold for 20s. to 25s. per ton. (Hear.)—A resolution was then unanimously passed, making a call of 7s. 6d. per share. It was also agreed that, in future, the meetings of the adventurers be held quarterly, instead of bi-monthly.

Messrs. Stephens, Husband, Hallett, and Edwards, were then appointed the committee of management.

Mr. KING suggested that the committee of management be allowed 4s. 4s. per month, to be divided *pro rata* according to attendance.—The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Capt. JOSEPH VIVIAN attended the meeting, and by a section explained the present operations, showing the runs of ore down from the levels above. The manner in which he delineated the works appeared to give satisfaction to the shareholders.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, the committee, and secretary, terminated the proceedings.

WHEEL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, Mr. P. L. HYDES in the chair.

Mr. HURR (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was produced, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Labour cost, Dec., Jan., and Feb.	£1623 12 11
Merchants' bills	774 1 6
Lord's dues	94 0 0
Cost of lease	36 1 8
Office charges	18 14 8 = £2546 16 7
Balance last audit	£117 18 2
Call of 5s. per share, made Jan. 13	255 0 0
Tin ore sold	1487 4 2
Copper ore sold	331 8 1 = 2192 10 5

Balance against the mine..... £ 354 6 2

In the statement of liabilities and assets, estimated to May 31 next, the balance against the mine was 977s.

The SECRETARY then read the report of Capt. J. Rowe, from which the following is extracted:—The engine-shaft is sunk 4 feet under the 90; for the last 4 fms. the lode is split into two parts by a horse of hard capel, 6 feet wide; the south part of the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of quartz, with spots of copper ore; the north part of the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, prisms, and spots of copper ore, but not of sufficient value to carry below the lode we have to sink our shaft 12 feet wide, and are sinking with nine men, at 55s. per fm. In the 80 west we are preparing to drive west with good prospects of success. The last 10 fms. in the 60 have been driven through a lode worth 20s. per fm. for tin and copper; we have four men working in the back at 10s. in 11. The driving of this level has drained an old bottom under the 40, worked by a former party, and we hope to make a communication with the 60 from this point. Our prospects here I consider good, and think in the course of a few months we shall open up a good piece of tribute ground in this part of the mine. The 60, east of engine-shaft, is 4 fms. short of Gooding's shaft, we are now cutting through the lode with four men, at 20s. per fm. In the 80 west we are under the productive ground found at and above the 30. This will be a trial level for the eastward part of the mine; 15 fms. west of present end we have cut into the tin lode, and opened on it for 4 fms. in length, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 20s. per fm.; at this spot we are driving west, with four men, at 15s. per fm.; also rising towards the 50, with four men, at 20s. per fm.; all the ground driven through this spot will work at 12s. tribute. We have 63 tributaries working at an average tribute of 12s. 6d. in 11, paying them 60s. for tin. At the new shaft we are driving a cross-cut south in the 40 to intersect the copper lode; price for driving 20s. per fm.; we have 4 fms. more to drive to the lode. At Union we have four men and two boys driving south to see what lodes are in our north ground. We have two men driving west on the lode we cut six months since, and have met with some good stones of copper ore and very kindly gossan in the last few fms. This north ground I consider a very valuable piece of mining ground, and worthy a more vigorous prosecution. In order to work more effectively, we must sink a new surface shaft in this part of the mine. In consequence of the hard ground met with in the engine-shaft we have not been able to make that progress we anticipated at these points. Our prospects are good, and I have no doubt, by a vigorous prosecution of our exploring outwork, we shall ultimately have a good mine.

The CHAIRMAN observed, before he made any remarks on the statement of accounts, that Captain Rowe was present, and would inform them that owing to an accident to the boiler of the engine the returns had not been so large as they otherwise would have been; also, that there were many things which could be reduced, and how they could be done. The samples now produced were from the north part of the mine, but they would still not forget the old mine. They would confine themselves to the parts most encouraging, and being a large shareholder he was determined to see it out; and but for the disaster to the engine the accounts would have shown a very different result. He (the Chairman) then moved that a call of 12s. per share be made, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Capt. Rowe, at the request of the shareholders, explained the present operations carried on at the mine by a plan. He said that the new shaft which they had sunk had cost more than 2000s., and which had been begun under the advice of Captain Charles Thomas, who had been called in to inspect the mine. It would take about

three months to cut the lode in the 40 fm. level, and from his experience in mining he was confident of success. There had been many things to contend against, and one very serious one was that there had been no proper adit, and only a short time since, when there was an inundation, the men engaged in stopping the water out risked their lives. The samples on the table came from the cross-cut, and were in an elvan course, which was considered a most favourable indication, and it was only 19 fathoms deep. The bottom alluded to in the report would soon be drained, and they would open a large quantity of tribute ground. He would recommend the driving the 80 fm. level, which from the results in the levels above must be better. There was scarcely a mine in the country where they were so deep without the levels being driven and the ore taken away. This would take five or six months to come under the ground.

In answer to a question, Capt. Rowe said the average wages were about 3s. 5s. per month. The average for the county was 3s. 10s. The machinery was worth 6000s. The CHAIRMAN hoped they would feel satisfied with the statements of the captain. Messrs. P. L. HYDES, W. Munt, J. Spalding, and Dr. H. Kennedy, were elected the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved, who in reply said their interests were his, and his opinion was the same as ever. The delay had been longer than he expected. The worst, however, was now over; and should there be any change in the ground, he would commend the shaft being sunk on the north part of the mine. The opening of the mine had been bad, which he had to contend against. It had been filled with rubbish, which had endangered the lives of the men, as well as the loss of the ore.

The meeting was then made special, when the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in future no transfer of shares in this mine shall be recognised by the adventurers until the party disposing of his interest, or any part thereof, shall have delivered the certificate of his holding to the secretary."

ABBEY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Great Winchester-street, on Wednesday, Mr. S. KING CHURCH in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The report of the committee, the financial statement, and Capt. Matthew Francis's report, were read, when it was proposed by Mr. SHARP, and seconded by Mr. HAYDON, that they be received and adopted, and entered in the cost-book.

It was moved by Mr. SHARP, and seconded by Mr. HAYDON, that a call of 2s. per share be made.

Moved from the chair, that Messrs. McDonald, Haydon, Ross, and S. King Church, be the committee until the next general meeting.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
Your committee have much pleasure in laying before you the report of your agent, Capt. M. Francis, giving a statement of the progress of the company's works, since the last general meeting, which no doubt will be read with interest by the shareholders, as showing the great improvement which has taken place in the value of the property, both underground and at surface, during the last twelve months. It will be seen by his report that in addition to the underground work which has been carried on, and which will, as soon as a communication is made with the old mine, lay open about 800 fms. of ore ground. An excellent water-course has been made from which we have a never-failing supply of water, and two water-wheels, crusher, and dressing floors, have been erected. Of the proposed capital of 6000s. which your agent estimated would be required, your committee have not found it necessary, up to the present time, to call up more than 10s. per share, and it is their belief, considering the rich discoveries already made, that not more than 5s. per share, if so much, will be required to lay the mine thoroughly open, and provide it with increased powerful machinery. It will be seen by the account now submitted for your adoption, that in addition to the calls on shares, we have received for ore raised above the adit level nearly 2000s., but the most encouraging feature in connection with the mine is, that the ore is lengthening as we drive, and increasing in richness as we sink deeper. The financial statement shows that, since the last general meeting, we have received on account of calls, lead ore, &c., a sum of 3065s. 13s. 11d.; and the expenses have been 3600s. 15s. 10d.; leaving a balance of 81.0s. 1d. in hand. The statement of assets and liabilities shows a deficiency of 329s. 0s. 1d., and your committee recommend a call of 2s. per share being made, to assist in defraying the expenses consequent upon the further development of the works. The term of office for which your committee were appointed now expires, but they are eligible for re-election.

In giving you a report of the mine, I shall as briefly as possible explain our operations during the past 12 months, as well for the information of those shareholders who have lately joined the undertaking as yourselves, as I am sure that it will be interesting to you to know the position this mine is likely to take when completely laid open. The present company commenced operations in the latter part of the year 1855, since which time we have driven eastward about 20 fms.; raised nearly 2000s. worth of ore by stopping; driven westward more than 30 fms.; sunk an engine-shaft 9 fms. under the adit, the bottom of which is a valuable body of lead ore; risen nearly to the surface, height of 20 fms., to complete the engine-shaft; and in the eastern part of the mine we have risen up towards the old mine 6 fms., and have only about 3 fms. to hole to it, which, with the engine-shaft, we hope to have completed in two months' time. In the meantime we expect to contribute the value of 20 tons per month towards the expenditure necessary for putting the mine into the most complete state of practical working. We have also completed a great deal of surface work by making water-courses, water-wheels for working round buddies, round buddies, jiggering butchers, a great deal of mason work, and covered all the work with sheds. As powerful a crushing mill as the wheel purchased with the mine would bear has also been erected, but it is not sufficient to crush all the ore we can get, or the half of what we may fairly expect by the appearance and length of the old mine. In looking at the money expended in this mine it is necessary to observe that the great outlay has been in works of preparation. The ore that has been raised and sold was found in the way of our progress in driving to ventilate and unwater the old mine; and the great mass of ore ground constituting the old mine, which will soon be ventilated by the rise from the lower adit, has scarcely been touched at all—at most only a few (say 5) tons have been raised from it in carrying up the rise for the purpose alluded to. The ground stopped, however, has not been unprofitable, although it is not the regular ore ground of the old mine; from it we have raised and sent off 160 tons of ore, which has been sold for 1800s., and given about 600s. or one-third profit, which, in Cardiganshire, is a proportion that amply remunerates the capitalist for the outlay invested. We calculate we have about 800 to 1000 fms. of profitable ore ground above our deep level, and in a very short time (say two months) we calculate to have our engine-shaft down 10 fms., and the machinery erected, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting was held at the offices of the company, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. R. A. RIDDELL in the chair.

Mr. H. H. Rood (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the letter from Mr. Conquest, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of April 11.

The CHAIRMAN said that when Mr. Conquest was elected upon the direction in Nov. last, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

Frederickshurg, March 23.—I hope you have received my letter in due course, and that you are taking steps to require my resignation of the management of the mine, and for the judgments with Saunders, Wharton, and Co. It appears they were compelled to borrow money at a large rate of interest to take up these things, which interest is consuming our very vitals. I have arranged as follows:—

Judgment debts purchased of sundry creditors, amounting to	£3795 81
Ditto for Crossie's claim	4510 14
Total	£8305 95

They are so pressed for money, which must be paid by the 30th inst., that they have been forced to get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

I have paid them in cash

A bill on England, 60 days after sight, carrying interest at 6 per cent from this day

A bill they will renew for two months, which will, I fear, cost

us £150, but I did not like to draw two bills on you

I hope this arrangement will give you satisfaction. Mr. Gregg was compelled to Christ-

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you did not get the money, to take back the shares, and consent to that not accept that offer at the time, from the fact that the first instalment upon the preference shares was not due until Jan. 30. Subsequent, however, to the Nov. meeting, they received a letter from Mr. Gregg stating that he was about to leave the mine and return to England. The directors being thus circumstanced, no time was lost in making the arrangement with Mr. Conquest to take the management. Mr. Gregg having made up his mind to return to this country, he (the Chairman) thought it inadvisable to remit him further funds. He might inform the shareholders that they had agreed with Mr. Conquest at 250s. per annum, which was about one-half of what they had offered him. Mr. Gregg, and will prepare a very large quantity of ore ground for the future; and the appearance of the ore ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft and in the rise towards the old workings is very good, holding out hopes of a lasting and profitable mine.

mas, as you

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams: We have a good lode in the eastern workings towards the old mine for 6 or 7 ft. wide. We are anxious to get the shaft through, but in wet weather the sink is often filled with water, and we are prevented from sinking. The stope yields an average quantity of ore. The drift from the shaft continues to increase in its yield. We last week prepared 6 tons of clean ore.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hosking: Field's engine-shaft sunk 8 ft. below the 180; lode from 1 to 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in this level, east of the shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, composed of lead, lead, and spar. The lode in the 140, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 35¢ per fm. The lode in the 120, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 25¢ per fm. No change to notice in the lode in the 130, west of this shaft. The north part of the lode in the 130, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 20¢ per fathom. We have this day set to six men to drive east on the south part of the lode in the 120, east of this shaft; lode is worth for copper ore from 12¢ to 15¢ per fm. In the 100, east of this shaft, no lode has been broken for the past week, but it will be taken down this week, valued last at 100¢ per fm. The south lode in the 100 east is worth 30¢ per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, April 21: The lode in Mellinoweth adit end is 4 ft. wide, and dips south about 2 ft. per fm.; 20 in. wide on the north wall is composed of quartz, mundle, blende, and yellow copper ore. We have taken down the lode to-day, and the whole is saving work; the remainder, or south part of the lode is composed of white clay-slate, prlan, and mundle. There is a great change in the lode for the better, and it promises to become a very productive one. I have never seen it look as well since we commenced operations in the Mellinoweth district. We are opening ground that will let on tribute when drained under adit. The ventilation is perfectly good, with no lack of air at present, and by keeping the pipes close to the end shaft, without doubt, have sufficient air to drive it to intersect the eastern, or Great Herland cross-course. The ground is becoming harder and the lode more settled.

ARUNDELL COPPER (Ashburton).—F. Hawke, April 23: We have passed the capels in driving south in the 40. The composition of the lode, as far as we can see, is about 3 ft., being a small portion of capels, quartz, prlan, and white iron, accompanied with plenty of sulphurous mundle, thickly impregnated with rich spots of copper ore. It is extremely promising, and every effort will be made to reach the south wall as speedily as possible. The lode east in the 25 is 10 ft. wide; we are at present carrying in our driving about 4½ ft. on the north or footwall; the other portion of the lode is standing against the south or hanging wall. It would be desirable, after driving some fathoms, to cut through this part likewise, to ascertain its character, as we find the north part to be somewhat productive. It is composed of peat, with a mixture of beautiful prlan, and quartz, yielding large quantities of mundle, with rich stones of copper ore. It possesses every feature indicative of a deposit of copper ore. The engine works well, consuming about 9 or 10 cwt. coals in 24 hours.

BALVYMOENE.—Wm. Barkla, April 18: The 15, driving south, is intermixed with spar and spots of copper; from the indications I think we shall cut the lode within about 6 ft.; driven 3 ft. since last report: total, 6 fms. 4 in. 9 in. The 15, driving north: in consequence of the hardness of the ground and being so wet it makes our progress rather slow; driven 2 ft. 6 in. since last report: total 6 fms. I hope to have the adit level ready to commence to drive in a few days. We have such constant heavy rain that it is useless to calculate when we shall be up with the engine house. I am thinking, next week, if the weather permits, we should level off all the work to the top of the loadings. I have purchased another horse for 324. 10s.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, April 23: We have but little change to report this week. The men in the end and rise are getting on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit; the lode in both places has a very similar appearance to that stated in my last. We hope to be able to resume sinking as soon as the weather settles.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 23: The lode in Osborne's mine, sinking in bottom of the 115 east, will turn out from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The stope throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some weeks past. The ends are not looking so well as I should wish to see them; there is no improvement in either of them since last report.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, April 21: The 10 east has been driven 1 fm. 1 ft. since last report. The lode in this level, though producing a little blende and lead occasionally, is not enough to value.

BOG.—W. Barratt, April 23: We have erected the horse-whim at the adit shaft, and commenced drawing the tributaries ore from No. 1 pitch. We find this work to be of good quality, and shall continue to draw it until the shaft is all up, which we expect to be about 500 horse kipples, and calculate this will yield about 10 tons of lead ore; this pitch is not looking quite so well as when last reported on, but is now worth 30¢ per fm. No. 2 pitch, in back of the Boat level, is worth 15¢ per fm., and No. 3 pitch 12¢ per fm. We shall have the other whim on the mine in the course of a day or two, when we shall at once erect it at the engine-shaft, and commence drawing up the same to the Boat level, so as to have free access to this part of the mine, and be in a position to set several more pitches on tribute.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, April 18: In the rise in the 60 we have met with a slide which has thrown the lode north. We hope to hole to the winze sinking below the 30 in a few days. In the 50 cross-cut, no lode as yet. In the 50 south lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding some good ore, opening in tribute ground. In the 40 winze on the south lode, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 40 east lead lode the lode is disordered, now on the cross-course. In the 30 and east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of lead, lead, and stones of copper ore. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, tribute ground. In the 10, east of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwt. of lead per fm., with copper ore. In the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of copper ore and lead. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 15 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 20 cross-cut, south of Austin's, the ground is favourable here; we expect 3½ fms. to cut the south lode. In the new east shaft the ground is favourable for sinking. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice.

BOLENOVE.—W. Roberts, April 18: The 50 is extended about 20 fms. east in the engine-shaft, or within 30 fms. of the boundary; the lode in the present end is disordered by cross-course, driving by two men and two boys, at 34. 10s. per fm. In the 40, 190 fms. from east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; this end is suspended until the lode can be proved east of the cross-course in the 50. The 40 is 25 fms. west of shaft; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, and prlan, driving by four men, at 51. per fm. About 20 fms. beyond this end a promising lode was driven through at the 30. The 30 cross-cut north is within 4 fms. of the boundary—suspended. The 20 cross-cut is 25 fms. south of the engine lode, driving by four men, at 64. per fm. The principal objects we have in view at present are, the getting through the cross-course in the 50, driving the 40 west and the 20 cross-cut south.

BRONFLOYD.—We are going on as fast as possible in excavating the new wheel pit. The rock is stiff to open, but as yet too much split to build upon; doubtless we shall get a firm foundation deeper. The roadway from mouth of adit is now being connected with the new wheel pit; and when completed it will be a perfect work. The ore is at Aberystwyth ready for shipment.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, April 22: The vein in the 40 east (Woodland's) is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and still continues promising, with occasional stones of ore interspersed. The cross-cut from the same level south is driven about 3½ fms.—set at 90s. per fm., and has still to be driven 5 fms. to intersect the main east and west vein. A cross-cut is also driven north 1½ fm.—set at 65s. per fm. These cross-cuts are desirable trials, and likely to lead to speedy success. The rise against Pages shaft is at present in very hard ground, which we calculate on getting through in 6 or 8 ft. rising, and we may then hope to find better ground as far as the shaft, where we anticipate tapping the water, and proceeding with the sinking of the shaft. The driving south on Matthews's, from the Miller vein, continues with a good run of ore ground, yielding about 15 cwt. to the fathom. The driving on Bostock's vein east is harder than it has hitherto been—set at 90s. per fm. The 30, at Matthews's, is nearly communicated with a western vein, and we hope to be able to set tribute pitches in it next month. In consequence of the wet season the water has risen in our 50 fm. level so high as to prevent our drawing until it has subsided, which we anticipate will be the case in time for our next sampling.

BULLER AND BASSET.—G. Reynolds, April 18: The lode at the engine-shaft is still 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore and a large quantity of mundle; the men are sinking satisfactorily.

G. Reynolds. April 22: The lode at the shaft is still 4 ft. wide, and harder than it has been; it is producing good stones of ore, and a quantity of mundle, and we are still looking forward for a productive lode in depth.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, April 22: In the north end of the 53 the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of fluor-spar, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, of the latter about 2 cwt. per fm.; same level south the lode has not been taken down for the past week, but shows a very desirable appearance of prlan, &c., on the eastern wall.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey: In consequence of the impurity of the air, it is deemed prudent to suspend the driving of the 50 west, until a communication is effected from the 40 to the 50. This, I hope, will be accomplished within a fortnight from this time, as the winze is now down 7 fms. below the 40. Immediately this is holed, we shall resume driving the end. In the mean time, we have put the men to stop the back of the 40. The lode in the back of the 40 is little improved, worth about 10 cwt. of lead ore to the fm. The stope in the back of the 50 are producing about the same quantity of ore as last reported. There is no alteration to notice in any other of the underground bargains.—Dressing Department: The weather has become more settled, and we are doing all we can to get as much ore as possible for the next sampling.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams: The lode continues very large, more than the level of the shaft. It is very hard, and shows more than the usual produce of ore. I think we shall soon find a good course of ore.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 21: On the Caunter Lode: In the 33 and 20, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, each producing ¼ ton of ore per fathom. In the 10 west the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 3 tons per fathom; the winze sinking under this level produces 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Wheal Gons Lode: In the 20 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of ore.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, April 23: The ground in the 38, east on the course of the new lode, is still very hard, consequently in this level, during the past week, there has been no material alteration; the lode in the present end is about 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor spar, with spots of copper ore and mundle. The 38 cross-cut north, which is being forced on by six men, is progressing satisfactorily; if the ground continues favourable, as at present, we shall be able to extend this cross-cut north about 7 fms. per month.

CARNEWAS.—G. Reynolds, April 22: Enclosed you have a plan of the lode: the one coloured red is the one which has been intersected; it is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, underlying about 2 ft. in a fathom, and has a promising appearance in that level, being composed of a rich looking spar, mixed throughout with mundle and iron. I have put the men to open 2 fms. east and 2 fms. west on this lode, in order to prove its direct course; when I hope to give you a more satisfactory report on it; this lode is not the copper lode which we first anticipated; but should its course continue, it would intersect the copper lode at right angles.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED.—W. Hollow, Jnn., M. Dunn, April 20: The lode at Battery shaft is split into branches, with ore, but not enough to mine. In the 52 the lode is 12 in. wide, at present unproductive, being composed chiefly of spar. In the 42 the lode is very small, but very good, being 4 in. wide, and worth 51. per fm. The stope over this level are worth 37. per fm. In the winze below the 30 the lode is 14 in. wide, and worth 107. per fm., for the length of the winze; in the rise over this level the lode is 15 in. wide, and worth 104. per fm., for the length of the rise; the stope over this level are worth 31. per fathom. In the 20 the lode is split into two branches, with good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value; in the winze below this

level the lode is 12 in. wide, and unproductive, being composed chiefly of spar. At Kley's, the lode in the 42 east is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, but not to value.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—April 23: The lode in the deep adit end will at present produce full 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, and looks well for further improvement. We have an excellent piece of ore ground to come away in the back of this level when No. 3 winze is holed, which I expect to accomplish in the course of next month. The lode in No. 2 winze is producing good stones of lead, and appears to be improving. The iron lode is looking well, but surface operations have been much impeded by the late severe weather.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, April 21: During the last week the 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 3 ft.; the lode is composed of capels, quartz, mundle, and copper ore. The 63 has been driven about 3 ft.; the lode still worth about 1 ton of rich ore per fm. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven about 4 ft.; the lode is worth from 1 ton to 1½ ton of good ore per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of this mine. We hope to sample about 170 tons of good quality ore for the present month.

CWM DAREN.—Capt. Tregoning: We are now commencing to drive the 10 westward, to lay open some ore ground in that direction, where good lead and copper is shown by sink in the adit. There are some moderately productive pieces of ground for copper ore in the back of this level, which we are working on tribute, and the yield is remunerative to the men.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, April 18: The shaftmen are engaged in cutting the shaft pit, which will be completed as soon as possible, after which we shall prepare for sinking the engine-shaft, but before we shall be in a position to sink, we must put in bearers and cistern, and fix a plunger-lift in the 60, or fix the two drawing into the cistern. The bottom lifts are now landing in the middle of the shaft; it is impossible for us to sink before we move the lifts. I should be glad to know what I must do, prepare for the plunger-lift, or continue on with the drawing-lifts? I shall set the 60, to drive west, on Monday next. The stope are much the same as last reported on. Our tribute department is looking a little better. The lode in the stope are going on tolerably well. I have been engaged some part of this week on the western hill in searching for lodes: I have found one, about 45 fms. to the south of the lode we are now working upon. The lode has a very encouraging appearance, and is composed of beautiful gossan, prlan, soft spar, and spotted with lead ore. I have every reason to believe, if a cross-cut were driven, and cut through the lode, that it will prove a productive one.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys: Francis's level is in a good lode, yielding 10 cwt. of silver-lead ore to the fm. This course of ore has now been in the level for many fms., and seems likely to hold on in all probability to the old mine. The yield of the different levels is sufficient to give the miners wages. We have sampled 12 tons of silver-lead ore from this level.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thos. Neill, April 22: Since my last, we have been driving in Bastard's end, by the side of the lode. The lode in the stope, west of the rise, has improved, at present worth 13 tons of ore per fm.; this appears to be dipping west, and standing north of the old drainage. In order to prove this, I have put two men to drive a cross-cut north, 12 fms. west of rise.—Midway Level: The lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, at present worth 1 ton of ore per fm.—Middle Level: The men in No. 1 winze have been engaged in cutting ground and altering lifts. The lode in the stope east is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch, east and west of No. 2 winze, is worth from 4 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The new shaft is completed, with the rise, and as afforded us very good ventilation.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bowden, April 21: Since the last meeting, we have cut the ground preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft, and have sunk 5 ft. below the 80, in good ground; set to nine men, at 194. per fm. The pitch in back of the 90, on the south part of the lode, is working by one man and one boy, worth 104. per fm. The pitch in back of the 90, on the main part of the lode, is working by four men, worth 151. per fm. The pitch in bottom of 80 is worth 204. per fm. The pitch in back of the 60 is worth 104. per fm., working by two men. The pitch in back of the 50 is worth 81. per fm., working by two men. We weighed, at Morwellham, on March 27, 44 tons of ore, worth 1524., and hope to sample, on May 1, 80 tons, worth 3004., and looking at the lode in the bottom of the 40, for a great many fathoms in length (a very good lode), I have no hesitation in saying, when our shaft is down to the 100, and the lode opened on, we shall be in a position not only to increase our samplings, but give the shareholders good profits.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Spargo, April 23: We have an improvement in the lode in the bottom level, driving east. I was underground here on Saturday, and broke some good stones of grey copper ore. The great lode appears to be composed more of peat than we have hitherto seen it, and I think we are not far distant from a good bunch of copper. We are also breaking some very good work from the oblique lode, a few fathoms from the shaft, which we intersected in the cross-cut. The mine in general looks much better.

J. Lord. April 23: Saturday last being our setting day, we set to drive east in the 40, by eight men, 6 fms. stent, at 31. 10s. per fm.; driven since the lode was cut through 3 fms. 2 feet 6 in. We are driving the north side of the lode, carrying the footwall, which, I am glad to say, presents a kindly appearance, and a good change for the better may soon be expected as we near the great cross-course; our object is to drive to the intersection with the greatest dispatch, and, judging from the number, character, and size of the lodes that are coming together east, we have every reason to expect a lasting and profitable mine. We have four men stopping on the eastern lode at 35s. per fm.; this lode is 18 in. wide, producing black and grey copper ore of rich quality.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, April 23: The rise in back of the 44 west is holed to the 32. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, April 21: During the past week the adit level west has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft., the lode looking stronger if anything, particularly in the bottom of the level, but is not altered in any other respect. The whole length of the level now driven is 44 fms. 1 ft.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, April 22: In the adit end west we have cut a cross branch, which has disordered the lode, but expect it shortly to improve, as the water is freely flowing. We have, in driving the cross-cut south, cut a promising branch, composed of mundle, prlan, spar, and sprigs of copper ore. The eastern end, on the south part of the lode, is worth for copper ore 31. to 41. per fm. The stope are looking fully as well as when last reported. We shall complete the smiths' shop this week, and hope in about four or five weeks from this time to complete the building of the engine-house. We expect to have the different parts of the engine brought on the mine by the end of this week.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, April 21: We are now sinking below the 10. In the western part of the sett we are clearing up two shafts to examine the lodes worked in former times.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—J. Dale, April 22: The engine-shaft is now down near 32 fms. and the adit in the 30 is extended 5 fms. from the shaft, the ground for the last 2 fms., has been very spare for driving, but I am happy to say that it is now much better, and, if it continues as at present, we expect to cut Sharnard's lode in about a month from this time. There is a good deal of water issuing from the end, and we have, within the last two or three days intersected some small branches, composed of quartz, peat, and mundle, dropping obliquely towards the lode. The cross-cut in the Wood is extended 35 fms., ground very tight, we expected to have cut the lode ere this, but it must be underlying much faster than we calculated upon; there is now much more water coming from the end than usual, from which I think we are very near it.

EAST FRONGCH.—T. Pascoe, April 22: The 30 fm. level east, on the south lode, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. since our last day; the lode in the present end is poor, composed of clay-slate, mundle, and spar. We have not yet reached the junction of the two lodes.

EAST FRAWLE.—R. Edmonds, April 22: The high spring tides of last week flooded the 30, but we ran off the water again without the slightest drainage, the progress of the mine being impeded only a few hours. In driving north we have cut another east and west lode, not quite so large as the first, but equally rich in appearance. Yesterday we opened on one of the north lodes in the 30, it is a very large one, solid as the sample sent, and as we drive to the hill I have no doubt it will improve in quality as well as bulk. The mine is looking very well indeed.

EAST BORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, April 23: During the past week, we have sunk the engine-shaft 3½ ft.; making altogether, 18 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. from brace: we are in the lode the whole size of the shaft, including timber, which is about 7½ ft. wide, and as yet has neither wall; it is still very promising, containing quartz, capels, reian, dockan, peat, &c., strongly impregnated with copper; judging from the strong and masterly appearance of the lode from surface to the present bottom, my opinion is, that it cannot, in depth, fail to produce large quantities of copper ore. The ground is still favourable for sinking; water not so quick.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Burrows, April 22: The lode in the 20 end north is kindly, and producing from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 10 end north is producing good stones of lead and jack ore. The winze sinking from the 10 will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope continues without much alteration since I forwarded my last report. The jack lode is still worth about 1½ ton of jack ore per fathom.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, April 22: We continue to meet with small branches and squats of ore in the western end, and the end has lately become wet, which the men consider a good indication. The lode in the eastern end is much improved in appearance; it is now looking more masterly, and carries a fine branch of mundle. The ore we had broken has been brought to surface. The ground in Bolt's adit is without alteration.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—Jas. Evans, April 18: In the north part of the mine, at present we are doing but very little on tribute, so that there is no change in prospects. In the south part, the 40 south continues a tolerable good lode, opening ground that will let on tribute at about 51. per ton. Capt. Hodge, one of the agents appointed to inspect the mine, was here on Monday and Tuesday, but have not yet received his report. Capt. Pascoe, the other agent, will go underground on Monday.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 16: The lode in the 66 is not looking quite so promising as when last reported on, though we are under the ore ground gone down in the 55 above, but the dip of the ground appears to dip east. If the shoot of ore should dip east, we may have 2 or 3 fms. more to drive before we meet with the shoot of ore; the ground is favourable for driving.

ESGAR MWM.—Wm. Kitto, April 20: In the 40, driving west of the engine-shaft, little has been done in the end for the week as the men have been cleaning the stuff: the lode is very large and of a very promising character for ore. The stope back of the 65 east seem rather to improve, worth 9 cwt. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 55 are producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope in Jones's winze, at the bottom of the 25 west is worth 8 cwt. per fm. The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft is at present poor. We have five tribute pitches working—one at 61. 15s., and four at 71. per ton. The lode at Esgar Ddu in the adit driving west is at present poor, set to drive at 31. 10s. per fm.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, April 23: At the engine-shaft I see no change to notice. The ground in the south cross-cut continues much the same as for some time past, but letting out more water than I ever saw before. The lode in the 36 end east is at present small and unproductive. The lode in the western end is still ore, and will yield about 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The tribute department is without any alteration since last reported.

GELLIRHEIRON.—J. Jones: The rise over Francis's level is going up in a hard lode spotted with ore, and leading down a larger quantity than usual, and the water continues to sink gradually in the old workings above. The operations on the ore flooring are going on very satisfactorily, and we are still increasing the quantity of marketable ore, at the same rate of cost, giving a good profit in this department of our work—a good earnest of success in developing the general ore ground of the mine.

GREAT CARADON.—J. T. Penrose, April 23: The men are still in the open cutting north, and have extended about 90 fms. We have intersected two lodes, but not the lodes already discovered in the western part of the mine, where we found the copper ore. I hope in a few days to discover the lode in the eastern part of the mine, which will enable us to decide where to fix our shaft to the best advantage.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, April 22: Western Mine: Since the last meeting of adventurers, we have extended the 58 fm. level 15 fms. through good tin ground; the last 5 fms., taken down a few days since, was a very good lode, being 2½ ft. wide, rich work, and still continues a good lode in the present driving; this is very encouraging, being the bottom level in this part of the mine. We set, on Saturday last, the shaft to sink to a 96 fm. level by nine men, per contract, for 1501. The 70 west continues to open out profitable tin ground. The stope in the western part are yielding a pretty deal of good average tinstuff.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 56 end is not productive just at present, but the stope behind the end are looking well. The 76 is producing saving work. The 56 is not very productive, but the backs already opened out on the north lode are likely to turn out much tinstuff. In the 36 we have opened out good tin ground for the last 30 fms. driving, and the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, good work. We shall not be able to do much in taking out the tin here before Charles's shaft is communicated to this level, which will require four or five months. The mine has improved during the last quarter. It will be seen that the returns are about meeting the expenditure, while we are vigorously exploring both the eastern and western mines.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, April 22: In sinking the Kelly Hole shaft, on the north part of the lode, we have cut into a run of gossan very congenial for copper, equal to any that I ever saw at Daron Great Consols; it is most likely the same lode, and is in a straight line about 2½ miles. We are sinking very satisfactorily in a beautiful stratum of ground. All the stope in the mine are without material alteration, and we are getting on with our dressing. I have every reason to believe that our next sampling will exceed the last.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, April 23: The lode in the 80, west of new shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 60 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm.

GREAT WEST BORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, April 23: The lode in the 40 is now being cut into, and is composed of capels, quartz, and mundle, spotted with copper ore. In the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, and unproductive.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkins, April 21: In the new shaft, east of the eastern engine-shaft, the ground is harder for sinking, and water quick at present. The 61 end, the ground is still hard for driving, the lode much the same. We have commenced driving in the bottom of the 61, where we have a lode running out about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. In the stope in bottom of the 61, east of No. 2 winze, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwt. per fm. In the 30 the men are engaged in opening ground under the new shaft on the south side of the level. In the 20 end, west from Sunderland's, the lode is 8 in. wide, a little improved, and producing occasional stones of lead. We intend sampling two parcels of good lead ore next week.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. B. Pascoe, April 11: The water is down 44 fathoms below the adit at Harvey's engine-shaft; 2 fms. deeper than the point it was when we began fixing the plunger; we are forcing 3 ft. every 24 hours. We have 5 fms. more to fix to come to the 50 at the shaft, which is called the 63 on the plan, and the 62 from the adit on the lode. This corresponds with the levels already drained, and with other reports we have from many of the men who worked here when the mine was last wrought. We shall be in for by Tuesday week. The stumps cannot follow down the water so fast as the engine can draw it out. We are all hands engaged dressing the ore; so that the mine may be called busy. We are daily looking out for other levels, and have applications for pitches in the next level; of course we shall not let any pitch without first seeing it. We are now putting up the stamp axles, and shall be ready to use our crusher by the end of next week.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—In consequence of stopping Cressa's engine, to send away the drop-lift below the 194, the water, which we are now draining after the rate of 6 ft. per 24 hours, is 6 fms. below that level. Cressa's shaftmen have been engaged in cutting the 18 level below the 194, and the 18 level below that level. We hope to get sufficiently deep to drain the 304 at Trevelyan's shaft. On Trueman's lode Sand-bank shaft is sunk 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode continues large, and worth fully 20¢ per fm. At Wheal Metal, the lode at the engine shaft is worth 60¢ per fm. In the 90 west, between Metal and Schneider's lodes, the lode is rich in tin, worth fully 100¢ per fm. In the stope in the back of the 90 the lode is worth 110¢ per fm. The tributaries throughout the mines are working spiritedly. They have sent to the smelting house to-day about 65 tons of tin. The mines generally are looking well.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, April 18: We have fixed our standing lift in the 50, and shall use every exertion to reach the 60 as soon as possible. In the 50, west of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good floors of ore. In the 40, west of great cross-course, the lode is large, spotted with ore. In the 40 end, east of Old Miner's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing large quantities of mundle on the south part of the lode. At West Hawkmoor, adit end, the ground is favourable for driving, and the men working well. Our tribute pitches have improved, and set at lower tributes than for the last two months.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. B. Lightoller, April 23: We are making fair progress in sinking Batters's engine-shaft; it is now down from surface 22 fms., leaving about 14 fms. to get through to the adit level. The 40 cross-cut, driving south from Grainer's vein, is and has been much harder for driving for the last 3 fms.; we have, therefore, suspended it for the present, and removed the men to make trial of the vein in the above cross-cut some fms. past, of which men were made at the time 80 far I am happy to say our success has been satisfactory, as it is yielding sufficient ore to pay, and promises to improve. The other parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, April 22: The lode in Morris's shaft is 5 ft. wide, carries a little more ore, and assumes a more promising appearance than for some weeks past. The 100, east and west of Doldge's winze, is at present unproductive. The lode in the 75 east is large, and carrying a little ore—a very kindly lode indeed. In the 55 east the lode, so far as laid open, looks very promising. In the 35, west of Hitchens's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of strong capels and gossan, and altogether very kindly. Other places continue without change.

HOLMBUSH.—The stope in the back of the 145 west, east and west of the rise, are producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm., worth 104. per ton. In the east end of the lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing good floors of ore and soft quartz, it is a very kindly lode, but at present is not producing any silver-lead ore to value. The stope in the back of the 145 east continue to produce ¼ tons of ore per fm., worth 104. per ton. The communication of the rise in the back of the 145 (on the Flapjack Lode) with the winze sinking below the 120 is expected to be accomplished very soon.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, April 23: The lode in the adit end, driving east, is upwards of 6 ft. wide, still carrying a regular leader of prlan, 1½ ft. wide, intermixed with black and coated yellow copper ore of a good quality. We have also two branches of spar further south in which we have got some good specimens of yellow copper ore. The lode altogether is looking splendid for making a good mine, and the ground is still easy for driving.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, April 31: The lode in the 100 fathom level east appears gradually improving; it is about 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundle, and stones of ore. In the 100, the lode is 2 ft. wide

getting easier. At Macken's shaft the lode is 3½ ft. wide, with stones of ore, but not to value; the lode looks better as we get down. The pitch in back of the 54 continues good. We shall sample on the 29th inst., and expect that it will amount to about 30 tons of ore.

NORTH TAVY.—N. Zeno: In this set an adit has been driven a considerable way into the hill, leaving a back of 60 fms. high, from this back immense quantities of copper were taken by the ancients, and I have no doubt there is a great deal of copper still to be obtained from it, but the adit being choked I could not get to the bottom of it, still it cannot be reasonably expected the ancients have left a highly remunerative mine above the adit. On looking into the two shafts I discovered the water in each to the depth of a few fms. is so charged with the green carbonate of copper that the end of the shaft has the appearance of being painted or varnished. On observing this I came to the conclusion that this water is issuing from the high western ground, which must either contain copper shallow, or the water is dammed up by a cross-lode in the westerly direction. To prove this a 20 ft. level should be driven west into a large track of virgin ground there standing. I have no hesitation in saying this is an excellent speculation for a company to embark in, I have no doubt the back of the lode in the old workings will be found to yield some ore to pay a portion of the expense. The money required to carry out what I recommended would be but trifling, as no engine would be wanted to accomplish it. The captain pointed out to me two other lodes they have discovered in costaining, north of the one worked on, and one of them, from what can be at present seen, is of fair promise. These lodes should be further laid open, and if they continue promising for some length, a 20 ft. adit should be driven on them. I very much regret not being able to see more of this mine, as it certainly drew my attention, and when it is further laid open, I should like to examine it again.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, April 21: The underground and surface operations are progressing satisfactorily, but without any alteration to notices last reported.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, April 20: Old Lode: The lode in the 40 east, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. for tin. The lode in Palmer's steps, in back of 20 east below adit, is 7 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for tin. The lode in Hosking's steps, in back of 10 east, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. for tin. Watson's Lode: The lode in Wilton's steps, in back of 30 east from surface, is 4 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom for tin. The lode in Wood's steps and sink in bottom of 30, west from surface, is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stamps work for tin. North Lode: The lode in the 16 west, below adit, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, munda, and spots of copper ore. The lode in Sellick's steps, in back of adit west, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. for copper ore. All other parts progressing favourably.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, April 18: North Lode: The lode in Peter's winze, sinking below the 64 east, is worth 14l. per fathom. The lode in the 64 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; in the 64 west we are driving by the side of the lode. The lode in Bickel's winze, sinking below the 54 east, is 4 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. In the cross-cut in the 54 west we have cut a branch about 9 inches wide, composed of goosan, spar, munda, and intermixed with grey, yellow, and malleable ore, and the water is issuing very strong from the end; this is about the point where the lode is likely to be found, but as the branch is small I think it advisable to drive a few feet further, so as to be fully satisfied; the ground is very congenial, and the indications are good. The lode in the 41 west is improving, and will yield 1½ ton per fm., worth 10l. per ton. There is no change of importance in the tribute department.

WHEAL ELLEN.—W. Thomas, J. Hosking, April 22: Pike's engine-shaft: The ground in the north cross-cut looks favourable for driving, but we have not cut the lode opened on in the 6; we have communicated the rise in the back of the 6, on the black lode, with Sibby's shaft, and shall at once commence driving the deep adit east and west, which will be about 10 fms. under the old workings, and drive the 6 east and west: these levels will be about 10 fms. below the deep adit. We shall drive the 12 west on the same lode; we hope soon to lay open a quantity of tribute ground in these places.—The Diagonal Shaft: In the 30, driving west, the lode is 20 in. wide, north 25l. per fm.; in the 30, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 10, driving east, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm.; in the 10, driving west, we have communicated with the winze sunk in the bottom of the adit; the lode is much improved, and is worth 6l. per fm. Our tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, April 22: The 34 and 15 ft. west of engine-shaft: the lode is 3 ft. wide, consisting of sugary spar and munda, with a flooken to the south, continuing very regularly. Since my last report, we have driven west in the 22 fm. level 2 fms.; the ore part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of rich grey and malleable ore per fm. We consider there is more lode north, and as soon as the winze sinking from the 10 is holed we shall cross-cut in that direction. The winze is sunk 7 fms. 4 ft. below the 10; the south part of the lode which we are carrying is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of rich ore per fathom. The winze-shaft is 5 fms. 3 ft. below the adit, in strong killas ground, with spar branches, some of which contain spots of yellow ore.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—(near Tavistock).—April 17: The lode in the 230, east of Taylor's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, at present poor. The lode in the 230, west of Taylor's shaft, not taken down this month. The lode in the 180, west of Stephen's cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, will yield 1½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 170, east of Taylor's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, will yield 1½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 170, east of Jackson's winze on north branch of south lode, not taken down. The lode in the 150, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, a kindly lode, but nothing to value. The lode in the 80, east of Brenton's plane, is 2 ft. wide, still poor for copper ore. The lode in the 80, west from a cross-cut south-east of Currie's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the adit east, east of Brenton's plane, is 2 ft. wide, and will yield one-third of a ton per fm. The lode below the adit level, east of German's winze, will yield 1½ ton per fm. The lode below the adit level, west of Luke's winze, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Kent's Lode: The lode in the 60 west is not yet taken down this month. The lode in the 60 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the 13 east is about 15 in. wide, with occasional stones of ore, nothing to value. The lode in the adit east is about 15 in. wide, at present this end is poor for ore, yet a very kindly lode. The lode in the back of the adit will yield 1½ tons of ore per fm. The tribute pits are much the same as for some months past. We calculate to sample this month about 140 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, April 18: The ground in the 70 cross-cut is a little harder than it was, and there is more water flowing from this end.—New-ton: We have repaired the breakage, and the men have resumed sinking the shaft; the lode in the bottom of which is about 8 in. wide, chiefly of quartz. In the rise in back of the 42 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, munda, &c., and I like the appearance of it very much.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, April 21: The 60 steps, west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, just as last reported, worth 8l. per fm. ground rather hard for spending. The 50 east west of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, is suspended at present. We have put the men to drive and strip down the side of the 50, east of the engine-shaft on Guskus lode; the lode is 1 foot wide, saving work for tin. I have every reason to believe that this is the main part of the lode; I shall be able to give you more particulars about it next week. In the 30 east, east of Francis's shaft on Guskus lode, the lode is 15 in. wide; and on the north part we have a leader of tin 2 in. wide. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last report.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, April 22: The south lode in the 50, west from cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, and is producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. We have no alteration to notice in the other underground operations.—To-day I have sampled 28 tons of copper ore. The air pipes are fixed in the 74, which has given sufficient ventilation to enable us to put down to sink a winze in the bottom of the level on the shoot of ore gone down, and which I intend setting on Saturday next.

WHEAL KITTY.—W. Thomas, April 18: At the engine-shaft sinking under the 72 the lode is 4 ft. wide, disordered at present, but worth 25l. per fm. In the 72, driving west, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 30l. per fm. In the 72, driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. In the middle level, driving east from the long rise, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 44, driving east, the lode is more promising, but not of much value.—Sunny Corner Shaft: In the 34, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm. In the 12, driving east, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6l. per fm.—Holgate's Shaft: In the 63, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. In the 64, driving east, the lode is 5 ft. 15l. per fm. Our tribute steps throughout the mine continue to look much the same.

WHEAL LOPES.—H. Horswill, April 22: The water is in fork to 5 fathoms below the 30, clear of the claster and bearers in this level. We found two cisterns in the shaft at this point, one of which being of no use we sent to surface; the other, with some trifling repairs, will do for the plunger-lift. The 30 has been cleared east to a few fathoms beyond what is marked in the map Collins's winze. We cannot clear further east at present, as we have no convenience for getting away the stuff. For several fathoms, both east and west of this winze, in the back of this level, the lode is large, 3 feet of which produces good work for copper ore and blends. In the bottom of the level, also, both east and west, there is a good lode for blends and copper ore, so that stopping away may be commenced as soon as we have our hauling gear erected. By clearing the level further east to Alice's shaft, where we shall in all probability find more ore ground of an equally promising character. I should observe that the lode in the winze is more productive than in the back of the level, and this looks well, as the lode appears to be standing between this end and the 50, in 20 fathoms of whole ground. I can say nothing of the lode west of Helen's shaft, as it is full of stuff. The men are getting on with the wheel-pit for the hauling and crushing machinery with all dispatch; and are preparing our 15 in. plunger-lift to drop to the 62 fm. level as quickly as possible.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—Wm. Tregay, April 13: The water is now in the back of the 30. The 20 cross-cut in the 20 cross-cut do not yet appear much like the lode; they may possibly belong to it, which, however, I hope to prove by a few feet further driving. There is no change in the shallow adit since my last.

WHEAL ROBINS.—J. Nance: We have extended the 76 ends in the past month 5½ fms. The lode in the present west end shows improving indications, and in the east end the lode continues much the same as before reported.

WHEAL TALLACK.—J. Smith, April 22: The shaftmen are now engaged cutting down the engine-shaft below the adit level, and have about 4 fms. 3 ft. to cut down to make the shaft good to the present bottom; this I have set to nine men for 10l.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is 18 in. wide, worth fully 10l. per fm. for tin, with occasional stones of copper ore: the lode in this shaft, at the present time, presents a very favourable appearance. We have cleared through the south shaft, at the adit level, and find the adit driven south 58 fms.; at this point there is a lode intersected 15 in. wide, composed of conglomerate spar, jack, munda, and copper ore, and the lode in a kindly stratum of ground; this lode is driven on 3 fms. 3 ft., and from its bearing we may safely say it is the South Towan lode which has proved so productive a little distance west of this place. The engine is working well, and we are driving full power at the water-stamps.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, April 21: In the 90, driving west from diagonal shaft, the lode has made a change from 3½ ft. big to about 1 foot; the ground is more favourable, and plenty of water. In the 60, driving west, the lode is very promising, containing 1 ton of ore per fm. Other points of operation are without alteration for the past week.

WHEAL TREVANVAH.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, April 21: The water is now in the back of the engine-shaft to the 30, where we have commenced driving west to meet the 30, east of flat-rod shaft; there about 30 fathoms of ground between these ends, which will take us about four months to drive; then we shall bring back the western water to our engine-shaft through this level, thus relieving our flat-rod of 40 fathoms of lift which will come to meet the present outlay. Since we have commenced driving the 50 west the lode is much improved in appearance, and yielding some good ore. The 50, east of flat-rod shaft, is just the same as last reported by Capt. Edwards, so that it shows well for ore ground between both ends. The 60, east of flat-rod shaft, is unproductive at present; in driving about 12 fathoms east we expect to reach the ore ground as seen in the level above. The 20, south of Mitchell's shaft, has been driven through the great cross lode, and we are now searching for our south lode, east of the same. The adit level, driving east of Mitchell's shaft, on the north lode, is producing tin-stuff, worth 34l. per fm. The cross-cut, south of flat-rod shaft, in the 40, is driven 10 fms.; ground favourable. We are doing our best to improve the machinery on the mine, and we think with perseverance a few months will bring the mine into a much better state of working.

WHEAL TREVILYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, April 18: Watson's engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily. The 40 is being driven east and west on Park lode; no lode taken down since last reported. The 18, driving east on Sampson's branch, has improved, producing good stones of tin. We think we are near the caunter. Other parts of the mine are without alteration since last reported.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, April 21: The water is in fork to the 30, and we are now preparing to fix a plunger-lift at that level.

WHEAL UNITY.—J. Vivian, April 20: The lode in the 30, in the rise west of engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, and worth from 7l. to 8l. per fm.; in the same level east

TAMAR SILVER LEAD.—T. Foot, April 22: In the 215 we have cut through the lode, and commenced driving south on it; it is 3½ ft. wide, and will produce 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. There are three steps in back of this level producing as follows:—No. 1, 8 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; and No. 3, 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 208 and south is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. We have commenced driving north in this level from Hawk's rise; the lode in the 12 is 2 ft. wide, yielding 7 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode has not been seen north from this point for nearly 140 fms., as we have driven a western branch, which probably was the main lode; the lode in the 120 north is 2 ft. wide, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in Ham's winze, sinking in this level, continues to look well, and will yield 33 cwts. of ore per fathom. There are three steps in the back of this level producing as follows:—No. 1, 10 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; and No. 3, 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 160 will produce 6 cwts. of ore per fm. There is no alteration in the two steps in the 150 level since last report.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 22: There is no material alteration in the prospects since my last report. Our next sampling will be fully 110 tons of ore.

TOLVADEN.—R. Williams, April 16: The engine-shaft has been sunk about 3 fms. below the 25, where the lode is standing for about 9 ft. high, and in my presence it was partly cut through, and so far as could there be opened a more splendid lode I never saw, for its congeniality for the production of copper, and for the richness of the ore it contains; I could not see its full size at this point, but from the size of the same in the 25, just 3 fms. above (about 3 ft. the leader part) I have no doubt of its being equally large and good here. In the 25 they are stopping in the back by four men, on a very rich lode. The same level is driven about 10 fathoms south east of the shaft, which is the course of the lode, and for the whole of this distance the lode is rich, and so continues in the present end; the same level is driving north-west by the side of the lode, only a short distance has been opened, but the lode in the open break, where cut through, looks splendid in the nature of this concern is the feature of a very fine vein of course on the upper wall of the lode, which has much to do with the productiveness of the lode, and from its position it will, undoubtedly, influence the lode for good for a long time to come. There is another parcel of ore preparing for sale, about 40 tons for four weeks. In conclusion, I have to remark that the mine has been opened to rather a limited extent, but the indications, so far, are such as to induce me to believe that it will be a splendid property at no distant period.

TRELAUNY.—J. Prince, April 18: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 132, the ground, which has been hard, is now more easy for sinking. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm.; it is not the same size in the south end, but it contains a little more fluor spar, it is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 120 north has been in an unsettled state for several fms. driving, the rock on both sides of it is confusedly stratified, but, judging from the ground in the level above, an improvement will soon take place; it is at present worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 105, north of Chippendale's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and is worth 15l. per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below the 105, south of Chippendale's, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. The cross-cut in the 95, north of Chippendale's, is driven west 8 fms., ground favourable.—South Mine: In the 142 south there is only a part of the lode brought on, which is worth 5l. per fm. The principal part is standing on the west, which will be cut through at once; in the same level north the lode is disordered by a slide. The lode in the 130 south is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level north it looks considerably better than we have seen it during the last three months, it is now worth 7l. per fm.; we still look for good results at this point. The steps and pitches are producing the usual quantity of lead ore. We sold this day to Messrs. Sims and Co., 50 tons of lead ore, at 34l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

TRETOUL.—R. Bich, April 23: The 24 heads of stamps are at work; they would have been ready earlier but for the absence of the carpenter. We shall derive but little advantage from the additional 12 heads this sampling. In the shallow level west, 16 fms. from surface, the men have commenced to take out the south part of the lode, the level having been driven by its side for about 4 fathoms. The cross-cut in the lode is 8 ft. wide, and some excellent work is being broken there; the lode is still holding good in the end of the cross-cut. I will send you further particulars as we proceed. The intermediate level, 25 fms. below surface, has been driven on the course of the south part of the lode 3 fathoms, the part of the lode being driven on is about 6 feet wide, composed of munda, peach, and tin, with a little spar, value 30l. per fathom. We consider there is 3 feet of productive lode standing south, if so, it will of course add to its value. These levels are being driven in whole ground from surface, excepting the partial surface workings of the ancient miners, therefore, the prospects are highly encouraging. The cross-cut is being driven south in the adit level (35 fathoms below surface) to cut the lode seen in the levels above; we calculate on having but a short distance to drive to effect this object.

TREVONE CONSOLS.—W. Tom, April 21: I am happy to be able to report the following success that I have met with since last week. On Saturday, the 18th, the mine was looking well, and I should say even better than when I last reported, having driven alongside of the lode in the 25 going north about 14 fms., and driving near the east and west lode, where I expect a junction in about 3 fms. Our branch of copper has continued rich up to this time, and on the Saturday evening we cut into a quantity of rich lead—I should say from 2 to 3 tons per fm., in good ground. Then, as the air in the part of the mine was getting very poor, I came to the determination of sinking on the lode from beneath the mine, and therefore we were now working in the lode at depth; and upon cutting into the hanging wall through the copper branch, I came into a solid branch of lead that will produce 2 tons to the fm., and on this day (the 20th), on proceeding with the pit in the same hanging wall, I have cut two branches more—one is 4 in., and the others are about 2 in. each, and I am not through the lode yet. The ground is good pick and grad ground. All the other works are going on well. I hope to have a sampling in about three weeks, but the weather has been greatly against our surface work for this last fortnight.

TREWETHA.—Thos. Richards, W. Rowe, April 22: The 70 cross-cut is extended west towards the lode 7 fms. 1 ft., the ground is very wet, and slow of progress. In the 60, north from the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm.; the south end is worth 5l. per fathom. The 50 north is worth 3l. per fm. In the 40 north there is no change. The steps are producing much the same as for some weeks past.

TWILCH.—J. Roach, April 20: The bottom or deep level is driven 40 fms. on the course of the lode, in this distance it was of a promising character, and good stones of ore were found near the present end of ground, and it now bears good stones of ore. No. 2 lode has been driven 20 fms. and produced only spots of ore. The upper level, which is about half the height from the base to the summit of the hill, was from its commencement very attractive, although no bulk of ore has been produced; fine specimens of lead have been extracted from the lode, better there cannot be found. Hitherto, in my opinion, we have been judiciously developing the lode at various points or along the lode, and penetrating the mountain, therefore we are now working in the lode in various places, for this reason—in this country ore is frequently found on the top of the hill. Latterly we have been sinking on the lode under the shallow level, where we have found splendid specimens of ore, which I have reason to believe are highly charged with silver. Time would not permit me to get it analysed so as to know the result at the meeting. There is no analogy in the ore produced from both levels—i.e. the bottom and top level, although both on the same lode. It is a fact that we have many lodes in the west which would not be discovered by driving the deep level, and I have no doubt that the lode is being driven south in the adit level (35 fathoms below surface) to cut the lode seen in the levels above; we calculate on having but a short distance to drive to effect this object.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, April 21: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking under the 50, the ground continues much the same as for some time past. In the 50 north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, east of the lode, producing good lead; in the same level south, driving east on the cross-lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of killas, with stones of lead. In the 40, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing lead, but not sufficient to value; in the same level, north of Clay's engine-shaft, in the winze in the bottom, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. Bonville's shaft, sinking under the 40, is sinking about 2½ ft. per week. In the 40, north of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. In the winze in bottom of the 30, north of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level, south of the 30, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing a quantity of lead, and in the same level, driving east from Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, mixed with spots of lead; in the same level, driving east from Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, principally composed of killas.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—J. Metherell, April 23: We are collaring up the shaft as fast as possible, on the Bedford side; and also, bringing up a lobby to unwater the shaft in the north part of the sett.

WEST BASSETT.—W. Roberts, April 21: Since the last report, about 4 tons of ore have been raised out of Thomas's engine-shaft; the lode going down continues its usual size, 7 feet wide, and looks promising to improve. In the 104 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 94 east produces 1½ ton, and the 84 east 2 tons, of ore per fathom. Other parts of the mine are in much the same condition as last reported.

WEST COLLACOMBER.—H. Rodda, April 23: We have completed the cutting of the ground at the eastern engine-shaft, and the men are now engaged in sinking on the course of the lode with all possible dispatch, which is full 2 feet wide, containing abundance of munda, quartz, &c., and set them a winze to sink in the engine-shaft, is suspended for the present, the lode being small and unproductive; we have, therefore, taken the men and put them to drive east in the same level, where the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, munda, and sulphate of zinc.

WEST GRINNIS AND REGENT UNITED.—J. Webb, April 17: We are busily engaged here, about the flat-rod, bobs, fixing shears, and capstan, and making other preparations for the draining to the 40. I calculate we shall be ready to work in a fortnight or three weeks, which will be early enough in the season to commence the draining, especially considering the unusually wet time we have had of late: we have not had so much water in the mines for many years. We shall complete the work—fix rods, bobs, capstan, shears, &c., and drain to the 40, for less money than I named when I proposed it. We have brought the Tristram pump-work on the mine, and shall be sending the same down the shaft in a few days. We are obliged to enlarge the shaft a little; that is, to cut down 1½ ft. one end; this we have done down to the water's edge, and we shall continue to cut down as the water decreases by pumping. We have been very fortunate in purchasing most of the materials we require for going to the 40 on such advantageous terms; we shall not require much more to go to the 90. I am thinking to try to drain the 40 without purchasing any second boiler; I believe we can do so, but it may require a little time, but if we can delay the laying out of 300l. (which it would cost in materials and bullocks) I think it would meet with your approval. I fully believe now if we can clear up the whole run of mines, or on the 40, this summer, we shall be able to show such satisfactory results that there will be no further difficulty. I calculate the parcel of ore sampled will fetch about 8l. per ton.

WEST POLBERRO.—J. Stevens, April 21: Nothing has been done in Mason's engine-shaft for the past week, owing to an increase of water in driving the 20 east of cross-cut, on the new or Bush's lode, which end has drained the 10 east, on north Seal Hole lode, but am pleased to say it is now abating, and hope to be able to resume the sinking of this shaft next week. Bush's lode, referred to, is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft flooken and prian, with good stones of yellow ore occasionally, and a small quantity of black ore in the flooken. The lode in the 20, east of Mason's, is 12 in. wide, composed of quartz, munda, and sprigged with ore, but not to value. I have removed the men from the 20 west, and set them a winze to sink in bottom of the 10; east of Mason's shaft, on north Seal Hole lode, 5 fms. in advance of the 20 end below; but so little has been done on the lode as yet, I cannot report on its value. We have completed the cutting down of English's flat-rod shaft, on the Callow lode, to the 12 from surface; where we have the shaft pit to complete, which we are now in course of doing, and also a brow of ground to take down preparatory to sinking on the course of the lode below, and which I am doing with the greatest possible speed.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, April 23: The lode in the 63, west of Red Whim shaft, not looking so well as last reported; it is now 3 ft. wide, producing good saving work. The lode in the 60 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of copper ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 49 west. The lode in the 49 east of Gullett's shaft, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the back of the 36 west are worth 3 tons per fm.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, April 23: The steps in back of the deep adit, south of winze, are worth 14l. per fm. for lead ore. I have put four men to drive upon the course of the lode, south of the engine-shaft, in a south-easterly direction; the lode is full 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, goosan, and some spots of lead: by continuing this end a few fathoms I have every reason to believe we shall open up a good piece of productive ground, the lode being of the 90; at this point the lode is 3 ft. wide, the lode has become more decomposed, and its general appearance is very favourable for lead. All the other parts of the mine are without alteration.

SOUTH CENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chagwin, April 18: The sampmen have been engaged about the pitwork below the 94 and towards the 105; we hope to commence driving the 105 ends this week. In the 94 west the lode is 12 to 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 84 west we hope to complete in the coming week, and drive the 84 west of flat-rod shaft. In the 64 west the lode is small. The rise in the 54 yields 1 ton of ore per fm.; the 44, stones of ore; in the 34 the lode is unproductive; in the 24 west the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom; in the 74 east the lode yields stones of ore; in the 64 east the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. Our tribute pitches are looking better, and we hope our next sampling will increase on the lode, and from every appearance equal in produce and quality. Other operations without change.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, April 21: I have nothing new to communicate this week.

SOUTH GORLAND.—J. W. Gilbert, April 18: In the deep adit level, driving west towards Messer's bottom, the south part of the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of goosan, peach, and munda, of a favourable appearance. The lode in the back of the deep adit level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth from 4l. to 5l. per fm. The lode west of the shaft, in the back of the shallow adit, are worth 6l. per fm.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, April 18: Downson's engine-shaft is nearly completed to the 45 fm. level; the ground for the last 6 feet sinking has been hard, it is however changing for the better again. In the end east on the lode, in the 35 fm. level, we have just cut a limb of the elvan course that has run across the lode; this has been partly the reason this end has been in such a disordered state; we to-day pricked through this elvan, and find the lode wet on the east side, and the stones taken out are very kindly. I hope we are now clear of the disordered ground east. The western end is still disordered with the slide, but is showing indications of a change; I hope in a week or two more to get off from the slide both east and west. The lode could have scarcely been cut in a more unfavourable spot on the point of a north and south slide, and also a large slide running nearly parallel with it and underlaying into the lode, thus cutting off the lode entirely in the bottom of the level. Our tribute pitches are not yet got to work on the lode, as we are obliged to open some dead ground to get clear of the slide. The cross-cut south is progressing favourably. We have cut a stream of water in the end coming through the elvan course, no doubt from the south lode. In the 25 fm. level cross-cut south we have cut a good branch of tin. I cannot say much about it at present, but to-day we broke some very rich stones of tin from the end, it has improved since we cut it; we commenced driving on it yesterday. Our steps are much as usual—some are falling off, others are improving.

without delay. The next sampling will be 7 tons, at about 87% per ton.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been neglected, and the only alteration of consequence is in the St. John del Rey, which fell upwards of 14., shares being dealt in on Thursday at 10½, and the closing price yesterday was 18 to 20. The transaction officially marked yesterday was—Mariquita, ½; Linars closed at 6 to 7½ ex div.; Royal Santiago, 2½ to 2¾; United Mexican, 3½ to 3¾.

LEAD ORES.			
Sold on the 18th April.			
Mines.	Tons c.	q. lb.	Amount.
Cwm Sebon	20	0 0 0	£ 417 10
		Price per ton.	
		£20 17 6	

Total	5315	\$29,555 15 0
Copper ore for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Pels.—United Mines 700—Powey Consols 530—Treasurean 364—South Caradon 355 West Daniel 341—East Clifford 317—Perran United 220—South Britia 180— Brooke and Crinnis 157—West Fowey Consols 140—Wheal Common 58—Grambs and St. Aubyn 49—Creegwharf 47—Wheal Polmar 35—West Towan 30—East To- guet 27—Old Wheal Bassnet 26—Great Onslow Consols 18—Bawden's Ore 15—Gr- wheal Leisoure 10—Buckingham's Ore 10—East Wheal Leisoure 6.—Total, 3579 tons.		
Copper ore for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, North Breton.—Mines and Farcels.—South Wheal Frances 620—Wheal Bass 553—North Breton 183— West Volgrug 180—West Zeton 349—Wheal Seargeant 180—Croft 180— Hill 117—Trevorals 100—Wheal Rose 81—West Gray Park 70—Wheal Harriet 2 North Downs 26—South Rooker 16—Freidrich Consols 14.—Total, 3117 tons.		

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1886.

BEING THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 3, 1887.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1885, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also, A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1882, 1883, and 1884, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION at Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL'S Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS (Established nearly 20 years), are always in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, and OFFER THEIR ADVICE IN ALL MATTERS RELATING TO MINING. 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1887, with Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past Quarter, and in the Years 1885 and 1886, and a MAP OF THE ALFRED AND ROSE-WARNE MINING DISTRICTS, &c., is NOW READY, price 1s.; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINING ENTERPRISE.

By R. TARDINICK, Mining Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Basset District, a Clear and Succinct Description of the chief Mines. All interested in such investments should possess a copy. Price 5s. bound.

ST. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWNECK MINING DISTRICT.

MR. TREWERKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP OF THE ABOVE DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps.

Dated Uxley Lelant, Hayle, April 9, 1887.

Just completed, price 26s., a

MANUAL OF ELECTRICITY, including Galvanism, Magnetism, Dia-Magnetism, Electro-Dynamics, Magneto-Electricity, and the Electric Telegraph. By HENRY M. NOAD, F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.M., &c.

The Second Part may be had separate, price 10s. 6d.

"The second part of Dr. Noad's *Manual of Electricity* has just been issued by Messrs. Knight, of Foster-lane, and is fully equal to the first, both as regards its useful scientific information, and the popular and interesting style in which it is written." *Mining Journal*, George Knight and Co., Foster-lane, London.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of price, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CONCENTRATION OF POOR COPPER ORES.—This question appears at the present period to be exciting much interest amongst all those concerned in mining operations, and I have no doubt that, when practically put in operation, it will be found of great benefit. Could the whole of our poor manure ore be utilised, there would be a great saving in mining expenditure, and many of those establishments which are now making calls upon the Government for assistance in the matter of the Archaic Mine have lately patented an invention by which poor ore can be reduced to a metallic state at a very low figure. I would not advise our readers to be too sanguine with regard to any of these new processes. Experience has taught us how little many inventions are to be relied upon. None of the various new-fangled crushing machines which from time to time have been ushered into public notice are at all comparable to the old Cornish grinder; nor have the pulverisers, steam-hammers, and a host of other crude concoctions, been found one-half as efficacious as the common stamps. I by no means wish to condemn all inventions; possibly out of some of them a good one may be obtained. Under all circumstances, the least we can expect is, that from all these processes some ultimate benefit may be arrived at. A combination of the whole, or portions of them, will no doubt lead to some practical solution of the question.—*METALLURGICAL*, April 22.

VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—In answer to the Notice of Messrs. F. Briscoe and W. Brown, colliery accidents may be prevented by vigorous suction pumps, which may be obtained of Gwynne and Co., London; by systematic conducting of works, by which proper draughts may be made; by simpler rules, which will be longer remembered, easier learned, and more willingly obeyed. When more public companies engage in collieries, we may have fewer accidents, though more system in management and adapting of the very superior means already under the public notice; but colliery owners want education as well as colliery miners. The particulars of the numerous accidents have to be sifted from a mass of ignorance and selfishness. The gas may be collected into a gasometer on the surface, and clarified by ordinary means; and may be then conducted through tubes to their dwellings for illuminating purposes. In the Lancashire coal field, where the people are more educated, the accidents are few, and of less account.—*TRIA*, April 20.

PHENOMENON IN ACOUSTICS.—In reference to a question of Mr. George Henwood, the particular sound named is understood by observing the exit of sound through a trumpet. You will perceive that those which are longer (wider, with length increased) have a greater echo, or accumulated sound, increased also by fineness, form, and position of sound conducting. When the "particles of sound" enter the trumpet, they reverberate and increase in passage, and on exit from the trumpet continue in the angle of the trumpet, as rays of light through a chink. In the ruins of a palace of a part of Greece is a cave of the form of the human ear (a reflector and conductor of sound), on entering which distant sounds are audible, the use of these caves being to the ear as telescopes are to the sight. Through means of these caves, kings of olden time had ready access to the thoughts of state prisoners; and at the present time, Messrs. Solomon and Co., London, have an invention by which, when applied to the ear, distant sounds are heard; as well as having the magic flute. Another explanation of these sounds is, that sound is subject to all the laws of mechanics, of which gravitation is one; and by due attention and calculation, the distance, slanting or perpendicular, may be computed. These sounds are inconvenient to the growth (crystallisation) of some metals: it is necessary in the case of coal to be undisturbed for 1000 years. This phenomenon of sound may be made useful for signals, and measuring depths or courses.—*TRIA*, April 20.

PHENOMENON IN ACOUSTICS.—The observations of Mr. Henwood I venture to explain thus:—that the oscillations of the sound are conducted in thin air less good than in thick air; in thick air less good than in still thicker fluid, as, for instance, in water; and in water less good than in solid bodies, as, for instance, in rock. I believe that the phenomenon mentioned translated its oscillations through the tolerable good conductor of the water on the rock, and the rock conveyed the sound onwards to the miners' work places. Mr. Henwood's suggestions are, in my opinion, perfectly correct. On the top of a hill the report of the sound, even of the human voice, is less audible than on low ground on account of the thinner air. Take a long piece of wood (say, 100 ft.), scratch on the one end, when another person at the other end will quite distinctly perceive the scratching noise, while a person listening in the free air quite close by may hear nothing of it. The divers in the depth of the water hear, in by far greater distance than other bystanders, the noises made over the water surface. The doctrine of the oscillations has some application to mining in cases of boring, and the harder the rock the more perfect the oscillations of the sound are perceptible. The comparatively weak blow of the hammer is heard to extraordinary extents when done underground, and by far more than if the blows are done overground, in which latter case your ear is touched by the sound through the oscillating waves of the air.—*C. H. GUSTAVUS THORNTON*, April 24.

THEOREMETER.—It has frequently surprised me that so very little has been done with a view to obtain a universal thermometer scale, yet I fear that neither of the scales at present in use are calculated to displace the other. Reaumur and Centigrade have the same fault: that minus degrees commence at too high a temperature, so that it is absolutely necessary to mark the lower degrees to prevent confusion. This defect would effectively prevent those countries who now use Fahrenheit's scale from adopting either Reaumur or Centigrade. The Fahrenheit scale not being upon the decimal system, nor having any other peculiar feature to recommend it to those in the habit of using the Reaumur or the Centigrade, could not be easily introduced upon the Continent. The scale I would propose is one into which the degrees of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, or Centigrade might be easily converted, and, moreover, one which would almost entirely do away with minus degrees. The manner in which this is to be effected is, let one new degree be equal to 1.5° F.; then 1° C. would be equal to 1.5° F.; 1° R. = 1.5° F. Let the temperature at which water is at its greatest density = 41° F. or 5° C. or 4° R., be marked 100°. Zero would then be equal to -109° F., below which thermometer calculations are seldom made. Boiling water, with the barometer at 30, would be 214°, and temperatures up to nearly 1500° F. would be recorded in three figures. To convert the degrees of the new scale into the degrees of those now in use would be extremely simple, since the degrees bear the proportion of 6, 9, 5, 4. Therefore, to convert Fahr. to new = $109 + 109 \times 2 \div 3$; Centigrade above Zero to new = $78 \times 5 \div 4$; Reaumur above Zero to new = $65 \times 3 \div 2$, and so on. The Zero of Centigrade and Reaumur being = 94° new, and the Zero of Fahrenheit being = 78° 66, the calculations below those points must be made accordingly.—*J. A. C.*, Paris, April 15.

THEOREM OF SUCC.—With all the efforts that the friends of M. de Lompe have made to induce the public to believe in the practicability of the *perpetuum mobile*, there appears little chance of success; and bad as has been the reception of the scheme at Paris, it is said that in England even less progress has been made. A very shrewd financier here has compiled a statement, which I believe will shortly be published (not, of course, in the *Journal de l'Industrie de Suze*), and which will convince any one that, even considering the statements of the advocates of the scheme as correct, 1 1/2 per cent. per annum is the most they can expect. I have realised some considerable profits from investment, both in British and French mines, and therefore consider that, as a protective measure, you should point out the vast greater chances of success from investing in mines compared with the *l'ethnisme* of Suze canal. You have yourself shown that canal property, even in England, cannot compare with mining. What, then, could be expected from a similar undertaking thousands of miles off? In France, there is a large field for conducting mining operations, for which British capital might be advantageously sought; but I really think the canalisation of Egypt would prove far more profitable than gold mining in California, and that British capital could be much better employed in British mining than in anything else. If the English will have foreign enterprise, let them look to foreign mines, taking care that they be situated neither in the region of the Alps, where the snow is almost perpetual, nor in other equally ineligible places.—*CORRESPONDENT*, Paris, April 14.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—In Capt. Pascoe's (of South France) report there is an error: it should be, "the lodes are identical with those of Providence Mines," instead of "Perran United," which of course is many miles away.

CARBONACEOUS DEPOSITS.—Last week a statement appeared in your Journal to the effect that your reporter was invariably refused admission to our meetings. Now, Sir, as that assertion is absolutely untrue, you will, of course, hasten to contradict it. Your reporter never was, and never will be, refused admission to our meetings; you are welcome to send your whole staff, if you choose. We have lately dismissed from our situation in this mine the person whom I have reason to believe the above statement really emanates from: you will, in consequence, have all sorts of "enquiries" from shareholders sent you for insertion, either by him, or others he will employ for that purpose. Knowing that the "grapes are sour," and making every allowance for the humiliation of a dismissal, we have no objection to our late official giving vent to his vexation by disporting himself in your columns. These tactics are as old as the hills, are well understood, and do no harm. It is only the editorial notice I complain of, and which I hope you will explain, that our shareholders may be in possession of the fact. Any shareholder, desirous of knowing the reasons for the dismissal of their late servant (some of which are even unknown to himself), can obtain the information upon enquiry at the office.—*THE SECRETARY*.

[The Notice in last week's Journal, to the effect that our reporter had been refused admission to the meetings of this company, appears upon enquiry to be incorrect. The paragraph was one of those which sometimes, from the pressure of business, are inadvertently inserted.]

THE POLAR AND VERTICAL STRUCTURE OF THE PRIMARY ROCKS.—The interesting articles of your correspondent, "Julius," on the Mineral District of Namaqualand, fully corroborate Mr. Hopkins's observations on the general vertical and meridional structure of the primary slaty rocks. What he has to say is so convincing of the fact that the following remarks:—"The meridional structure and disposition of the rocks in Northern Namaqualand are so distinctly perceptible that we may follow the run of schist for scores of miles, although that band be not broader than about 100 paces. I have often used such bands of rock, for the sake of experiment, as guides, and they proved in the main as true as the magnetic needle." I have recently seen a report from the silver districts of Chili representing the existence of the same kind of meridional structure in South America. I extract the following from Mr. Hopkins's paper:—"The primary rocks of Victoria are similar in position and structure to those found in other countries. The bands run north and south, and all more or less perpendicular. The cleavage planes in valleys and ridges are always true to this direction, and are found as good as a compass for travellers. They can be traced for upwards of 100 miles at a stretch, and no doubt they extend right across Australia." What will geologists do?—give way to this evidence, and correct their errors, or will they still persist in their notion of the schistose rocks being tilted strata?—*A STUDENT*, April 23.

CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Allow me to enquire what the shareholders are doing with regard to their interest in this adventure? When we paid our 60s. per share, it was upon the condition that 20s. per share was to be returned to us, if certain experiments, which were then being or about to be made, should prove unsuccessful. Surely, no more than that can be required. We hear nothing of the concern: not once have the shareholders been called together, nor have they been even favoured with a report. Surely, there are two or three men of business amongst them who will unite to bring about a more satisfactory state of things. The 20s. ought to be returned, and the company dissolved. Your publication of this letter may awaken the dormant energies of the shareholders, and prevent the apparent desire which appears to originate the present mode of proceeding from realising its object, that the promise under which the shares were issued "should be washed in Lethe and forgotten."—*A SHAREHOLDER*, April 23.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY.—"G." (Crediton).—The difference in the quotation on the original and preference shares of the latter only having been 11s. paid; but the directors have since called up the additional 4s., and the stock is now the same; consequently, it will be found that there is alteration in the present price.

"Subscriber" (Greenock) should write to a mining broker for the information.

PORR PHILLIPS AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—It is painful to witness the constant efforts of interested parties to pervert the results from this company's agent in Australia. The contracts which Mr. Bland has entered into for the crushing of quartz are of the most desirable nature. In the directors' report, 12 months since, Mr. Powles states that ores are crushed in Brazil for less than 1s. per ton, and that this pays the parties who crush them: how much more, then, will 4s. per ton (the amount paid in Australia), yield profits to the Porr Phillips Company, who have the monopoly of crushing in the location they have fixed upon. This is a safe and certain trade. Moreover, the debris left after crushing, and which will contain very much gold, will serve the company's account in every way they may desire, and in the course of time will amount to many thousands of tons—in fact, incalculable heaps, and for which no second mining expense will be needed. The following will give some idea of the company's profits:—Quartz crushing, at 4s. per ton, with 21 heads of stamps (say, the same number as the Quartz Reduction Company, but the Porr Phillips Company have more force than this): 100 tons will be crushed daily at 4s.—400s. per day, 52 weeks, six days per week, 124,800s.; gold melting and assaying, 100,000 ozs. per month, at (say) 1s. 6d. per oz., 8000s.; profits from ore purchased at the Quartz diggings, which is in full play, (say) 30,000s. = 164,800s.; deduct 12,800s. for expenses, leaves profit 152,000s., or equal to 30s. per annum per stamp; and this is capable by multiplying the stamps to any increase desired.—*JUSTICE*, April 22.

PORR PHILLIPS AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—Many of the shareholders imagine that the last failures of Mr. Bland at Ballarat have consumed all the funds of this company. Your correspondent, "An Unfortunate Shareholder," asks, "Why do not the directors come forward in an honourable manner, and propose the winding-up of the company?" Although it is true that the management must and will be changed, yet I will not allow that the company is in such a miserable position as your correspondent represents. I have just received a copy of a letter, addressed by the solicitor of the company (Mr. Silman) to the secretary of the Board of Trade, in which he positively states that the last accounts show "a most satisfactory improvement in the financial position of the company." Sir, I am sure you will agree with me that it is not probable a gentleman of Mr. Silman's standing would make a false statement in reply to the enquiries of the Honourable the Board of Trade. What would be the object, may I ask, of the directors and the solicitor making statements maintaining "the improved financial position of the company, and in representing a better state of things in the colony," if they knew the contrary was the fact? Why should a company whose accounts show a respectable and satisfactory state of progress, because the present manager happens not to be "the right man in the right place"? The non-success in mining at Ballarat is owing to the manager employing Jordan's amalgamators and Chilian mills, and not from the poverty of the gold quartz. I would recommend the "Unfortunate Shareholder" to call at the office, and not be led away by mere City rumours. The directors are men of standing, and know what they are about, and will do what is needful for the welfare of the company.—*M.*, Pentonville, April 23.

"J. W." (Belfast) should write to the inventor, Mr. Roberts, Falmouth.

NORTH WHARF ROBERT.—From the remarks which have been recently made, I have been induced to look over the last cash account, and to compare it with the preceding one; and I think that we need not only to remove the "drones," but also to have an improvement in the keeping of the accounts, so that the same may be correct. I am sure that the directors will meet the eye of the shareholders, and looking more into the affairs which they have entrusted to others, and not to give a blind confidence to any, however high their position. In the general balance-sheet to Dec. 3, the total ore sold is said to be 16,360s. 3s. 1d.; sold between Dec. 3 and March 2, including carriage, 3027s. 13s. 5d. = 19,387s. 18s. 6d. But in the general balance-sheet of March 2, it is quoted as 18,722s. 17s. 3d., or 595s. 1s. 3d. short. Doubtless an explanation can be given, but each account should tell its own tale, and two and two should make four. The shareholders, looking to the former statement of 18,722s. 17s. 3d., and the latter of Dec. 3 to March 2, 19,387s. 18s. 6d. = 765s. 12s. 10d., but in the general balance-sheet it is quoted as 3,432s. 6s. = a difference of 625s. 6s. 10d. Some of your readers may be able to go further back than I can, and ascertain whether any discrepancies exist in previous statements; at any rate, the Chairman who presided at the last two meetings should examine and explain at the next meeting, if not before, through the medium of your Journal.—*A SHAREHOLDER*, April 22.

[We have examined the accounts referred to by "A Shareholder," and, if our correspondent had stated the sides of the statement he would have found them perfectly correct. In the cash account, in both reports, he will find an explanation perfectly clear; and, if our correspondent's views were adopted, he would charge the company with the same amounts twice over. "A Shareholder" had better attend the next meeting, and then, by investigating the matter, satisfy himself, and also become convinced that the smelters never pay twice the amount of their invoices. Our correspondent has made no distinction between a balance-sheet and a cash account—two very distinct things.]

WHARF CROOK.—Seeing that poor old Crook Mine is on its last kick, and being a shareholder, residing a long distance from London, and unable to attend the meetings, I should like to ask a question, through your valuable Journal, relative to the future working of the mine. I am sure that the eyes of some of the shareholders, and other practical miners have been called in to inspect the mine, in conjunction with the present captain? or whether our present manager has been underground in the mine, and how many times? And seeing, although we have a poor ball, we have a paid secretary, a paid committee, a paid resident agent, and 12 guineas a month for a superintendent, after spending as shown 28,000s., is it fair to the general body of shareholders to pay 12 guineas a month to a local purser, who would appear only to attend once a month to pay a few men? Brother shareholders, make an appeal against this; and if we are to pay 12 guineas a month, we should have a good practical man on the spot to see that the mine is worked, with the aid of a powerful engine, and by obtaining the adjoining set, so that levels could be extended, there could be no doubt but that large quantities of lead would be discovered, as well as those ornamental mundies. As to the mundies, I believe they have not been seen, although one bunch of lead produced nearly 4000s.; and had the company only made a call at that time, no doubt the mine would have had a fair trial. Shares were being dealt in upon the Stock Exchange, the Mining Exchange, and elsewhere at nearly 1s. per share; that a call would have been responded to immediately, and the mine worked effectually. While shares are at a large premium, calls are readily paid; but when they are unsaleable, precisely the reverse takes place. I can speak from experience, and believe that if some new blood could be infused into the Ivybridge, and more levels driven and extended, success would follow; perhaps a discovery would warrant the sinking of the new engine-shaft. I am aware of the present levels having been driven by the desire of a scientific gentleman; but when we see time advancing rapidly, and people dwelling upon the uncertainty which often happens in working for unseen wealth, ought there not to be some of the shallow levels opened which never have been since the mine has been worked? I am informed that there was a lode of lead seen in the old wharf pit, on the south-west of the set. Capt. T. Truran worked in the mine when rich for lead, and they were then obliged to use "spreaders" to keep the ground from falling in the shallow levels. Frequent remarks are made in the *Mining Journal* upon inspectors throwing cold water on many adventures if they cannot sealarge quantities of ore in sight. I take it those persons should exhibit a little of their knowledge in putting the right, if not bright, side upwards, which certainly has not been the case with Ivybridge. From the many discoveries made in comparatively drying mines, which have raised to a marvellous position I do hope Ivybridge will be better days; and I should the present company lose faith, I trust the spirit of enterprise will be found in some other adventurers.—*GEORGE SPARKS*, Ashburton, April 22.

ESKDALE MYTH MINING COMPANY.—"A. H." (Maidenhall).—At the meeting held on April 8, it was determined to carry on the adventure; and for that purpose it was agreed to issue a number of preference shares of 2s. each, payable by small instalments. The motion for winding-up was withdrawn, and the resolution for issuing the preference shares carried unanimously. The meeting was well attended, and every shareholder present signed his name to a paper pledging to subscribe a certain amount immediately, in order that the directors might be enabled to pay off all the liabilities, and prosecute the works vigorously.

"A Subscriber."—Mr. Doubleday, secretary of the North of England Institution of Mining Engineers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE WINDING-UP ACT.—"An Old Subscriber" (Millbank).—There is a clause in this Act for winding-up voluntarily, without having recourse to the Court of Chancery, provided the consent of three-fourths of the shareholders is obtained. The Act further authorises the appointment of a liquidator; but, inasmuch as there is no power given to compel payment of calls, the clause is altogether inoperative.

CULCHOTE MINING COMPANY.—Can you inform me what is doing in this company?—*K.*: Gresham House, April 23.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—It is to be hoped that the refusal of this company to entertain the proposal to sell their portion of the Bon Accord property will not be the means of breaking up the Bon Accord Mining Company, as the whole of the capital has been paid up, and it was stated at the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, that in the event of the terms not being agreed to the money must be returned. It appears to me to be a very fair offer for working the mine, and in which the shareholders may, if they think proper, reap the whole advantage; but unless the directors of the North British Australasian have power under their deed to set, I fear that before July 1, the time given to the committee of investigation to report, the Bon Accord adventure must be abandoned.—*A SHAREHOLDER IN BOTH COMPANIES*.

NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—I was present at the annual meeting of this company, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, and never before had I the misfortune to witness such proceedings. Even though there might be ground for dissatisfaction, does it become men who hold a large interest in a commercial company to so degrade themselves as to add insult to injury to acquire redress? Was it just, or even decent, after the Chairman had, without hesitation, consented to a committee of enquiry? I repeat, was it decent for any one, without using one fact, without verifying one statement, to accuse the committee of management of fabricating the report and falsifying the accounts, and this in the most ungentlemanly language? A cause must be weak, indeed, to require such aid, and if the committee of investigation have nothing stronger to go upon than such mere statements, and some other quotations from former reports about losses, passed and agreed to, I think their labours will result, as I am quite sure all my brother shareholders wish, in confirming the correctness of the report, the accuracy of the accounts, and that the management of the company has been well attended to. If losses have occurred, we, the shareholders, who authorised the works creating the losses, are the responsible parties, and I for one will never believe that a management which has realised for a company some 14,000s. profit in one year, and paid the whole cost of management in London out of receipts for commission business, also, can be guilty of either mis-statement or bad management. In conclusion, I hope this investigation will not run up any expenses, for I will support no such charge, and will not contribute one farthing for any such thing.—*ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER*, April 21.

Mr. Peter Watson is now in Cornwall and Devon, and will return to town next week.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, in the London street, sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

* The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. News men, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 25, 1887.

Whenever any accident occurs, or a great calamity overwhelms a district, similar to the late fatal explosion at Lund Hill, there will always be found numberless people to suggest novel ideas, and propound new theories, to show how such a catastrophe might have been prevented. To many of these well-intentioned individuals we will give all the merit they deserve: had they, however, perused the columns of our Journal, they would have known that the majority of the propositions they now bring forward have been known many years since, and, where practicable, long since acted upon.

No one presumes to write upon theology, law, physics, or medicine, unless they have some acquaintance with the subject of which they propose to treat; no knowledge, however, is considered requisite in mining, and those who know no more about a colliery than the coals they burn on the domestic hearth presume to give their opinions about ventilation, the up-cast and down-cast shafts, &c. These crude notions from time to time obtain publicity, and are by the many-headed multitude regarded as emanations of talent, whereas they are most frequently only theoretical projects, which can never be practically realised.

Without entering into any detail of the various ideas that have been mooted, it is sufficient to say to those who state that a definite system of ventilation should be laid down that they must be grossly ignorant, if they are not aware that that which is practicable in one district may not be so in another. A question has also been started about the lamps, and a contemporary enquires why such a lamp could not be invented as would combine light with security. This we have already answered. There are several such; and we would request those gentlemen who propose to invent lamps which will afford greater safety, and more illuminating power to the miner, to visit the model-room of the Government School of Mines before they perplex their ideas to concoct an improvement, which probably, unknown to them, has long been in vogue, and possibly exploded. Mr. VAUGHAN is of opinion that these explosions would not occur if the goaves were properly cleared, and there, to a certain extent, we agree with him. He is, however, probably not aware that in every well-regulated colliery great attention is always paid to this point, and that when accidents from the accumulation of gas occur there, the fault or crime, whatever it may be, is not to be ascribed to ignorance, but gross negligence.

It may possibly be remembered that, previous to the Inspectors being appointed, a record of such accidents as came to our knowledge was recorded in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL, and every year a tabular statement was published of them. Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH, in one of his lectures, observed—"Previous to the appointment of Inspectors there was no record kept of accidents in mines: a statement was published, however, every year in the MINING JOURNAL, but he was of the opinion that many of those occurred which totally escaped their notice." In this statement we cordially concur; but it is some satisfaction for us to be able to say that we were one of the means by which the attention of the Legislature was called to the necessity of framing enactments for the better governance of our collieries. We have always stated that the number of Inspectors was too limited, and have shown the absolute impossibility of the gentlemen who are appointed visiting the several mines in their district so often as they themselves would deem necessary. Rules may be framed, the greatest precautions taken against accidents, but these are of no avail unless they are strenuously carried out. It may be ordered by the Inspector that the brattices should be carried up to within a certain distance of the face; this, however, may be neglected—in some instances by the carelessness of the men, and in others (let us hope they are but of seldom occurrence) from the niggardliness of the proprietors. With regard to lamps, they are liable to be tampered with by the men, and although there are several invented which would seem to defy any attempt at unlocking, still we believe that there will always be found those who will be enabled to elude any or all precautions both for their own and that of their fellow-labourers.

The regulations laid down in the several districts appear to be framed to meet all possible contingencies. There is no question but that these might be modified to suit peculiar exigencies. The strictest rule are of but little avail unless they are practically carried out; and, therefore, in every colliery, no matter in what district it may be situated, the most stringent discipline should not only be exacted but likewise enforced. This salutary rule followed, and examples made of those transgressing, would in a comparatively short period prevent many of the mishaps arising at the present time from wilfulness and neglect. No one expects us to say that accidents can be entirely obviated; they will always be unavoidable. Discipline, science, attention, and care may remedy many of the evils that now occur. Each fatal occurrence teaches a fearful lesson, to be guarded against for the future. Sir GEORGE GRAY has promised an investigation shall take place as soon as the inquest at Lund Hill is terminated. The evidence of the eminent men who have had the management of the pit since the awful catastrophe will, no doubt, be considered, and such practical suggestions as they offer we trust will be carried forth into effect.

The interest that this and similar events of recent occurrence have called forth has excited much sympathy, and induced numbers to come forth

ward with plans to avoid the recurrence of these accidents, several of which have been deserving of attention; but many of the writers would have done well had they enquired whether any, and how many, of their ideas had not been previously tested, and practically proved fallacious.

We continue to receive highly satisfactory accounts from the majority of our mining districts, and have every reason to believe these interests were never in a more satisfactory state. The tin mines in the West of Cornwall are doing remarkably well, the high price of that metal enabling them to pay handsome dividends. The copper mines of Devon and Cornwall are also selling large quantities of ores, at remunerative prices, though the standard has declined for some weeks. Our advices from Carigan and Flint are most encouraging, the north country mines are in full activity, and the majority of them doing well.

The improvements in machinery and in the science of mining have led to such results as the productiveness of the mines themselves; whilst many schemes—mines so called—have been expunged, other large undertakings, that could not be made to pay under the old regime, have been resumed with considerable success. The materials used in these works are now at a fair price compared to what they were during the Russian war, when tallow, candles, hemp, timber, &c., were very dear, seriously interfering with the mines' prosperity. Now that trade is evidently in a healthy state, with every probability of cheap bread, we think there is great encouragement to the miner to exert himself. No doubt can exist as to the demand being continuous, as well as extensive; the requirements of mankind are a sure guarantee to that effect. On the other hand, there are few delinquencies in the mining market, but, strange to say, a bankruptcy of a few hundreds excites more surprise and consternation than as many thousands would do in any other class of securities. Why should this be? Nearly one-twentieth of our population more immediately depend on the mines. Stop the mines of this country for a week, and see the consequences. Mining is one of the integral sources of our national wealth, and ought to be correspondingly encouraged. It is not a profession, but a science.

The Acadian Charcoal Iron Company held their first annual meeting last week, Mr. ROXBOROUGH, M.P., presiding; and a perusal of the report of the proceedings in our columns must have given great satisfaction to the proprietors. Specimens of the produce from the rough ore, and through the various processes of manufacture up to the finest articles of cutlery, were exhibited and much admired. The chairman stated that, as to the character of the ore, the universal opinion was that the iron made from it was of the finest quality, and the supply inexhaustible. With respect to the supply of wood for charcoal, one of the directors, Mr. SWEETLAND, has proceeded to Nova Scotia for the purpose of obtaining concessions of several large forests in the immediate locality, and which were promised by a previous ministry, who, from a disarrangement in political affairs, resigned. Mr. SWEETLAND goes out aided by the colonial minister of this country, and it is fully expected will be successful in his mission.

The company have already contracted with Government to supply 2000 tons of iron at 81. 10s. per ton, and the portion delivered, we are informed, has given the greatest satisfaction. The steady progress in the make of iron is apparent: last year the total make was 217 tons, this year, up to March 26, the make was 307 tons; and as several additional furnaces were nearly completed, they hoped to bring up the make to 6000 tons per annum. The affairs throughout have been conducted with the greatest economy, and in proof, it is only necessary to quote two items in the accounts, office expenses, &c., for 12 months, \$194; office furniture, 611. From the whole of the operations the Acadian Iron Company would appear to be one of the most successful speculations submitted to the public.

The Times has made the *amende honorable* in respect to the GEELONG and BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPANY. It has at length put the state of matters candidly and clearly before the public, thereby removing the ground for fallacious impression which the incautious insertion of several communications might naturally have produced, to the damage of the project itself, and the detriment of the interests of all identified with railway extension in Australia. It will be remembered that our contemporary assisted materially in conveying a doubt as to the power of Mr. MOSSMAN to enter into a provisional agreement of amalgamation on account of the GEELONG, BALLARAT, and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY of Victoria with the GEELONG and BALLARAT COMPANY, formed in London, and in a manner as impolitic as it is unusual with the Times, not only gave space to what was proved to be little short of a libel, but literally and sarcastically used the word "if" in alluding to the power of reply by the Geelong and Ballarat Company, which our contemporary now answers for itself, by giving an abstract of the proceedings of a meeting at Geelong on this very question of amalgamation, showing not only the power of Mr. MOSSMAN to act, but the desire of the majority of the shareholders in Victoria for the completion of the terms of amalgamation, provisionally settled in London by that gentleman.

To our readers, however, this will be no source of surprise. The course of events, both at home and in the colony, has been so regularly recorded in our columns, together with the facts of the case, that this retributive act of justice on the part of our contemporary must have been anticipated as a matter of necessity sooner or later; not, perhaps, with the desire of being strictly faithful and true in its record of current matters, but that it might not be altogether stultified before the public by giving fallacious facts in one portion of its columns, while, in another, its "own correspondent" was contradicting such statements. It is now, therefore, to be hoped that no further attempts will be made to frustrate the efforts of the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company in carrying out the objects for which it was constituted, but that all will unite in promoting a cause which must, admittedly, lead to such general advantage to the colonists of Victoria, and tend so materially in furnishing traffic, and consequently increased dividends to the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, which possesses the first portion of the western trunk line of the colony; which, of itself, as a mere communicating road between town and town, with water competition, would be comparatively nothing, whereas, with a connecting link with the wonderful gold districts of the interior, which the Geelong and Ballarat Railway will effect, must become an investment of value and importance. It is clear that it must be so, and we are glad to find that there is a cessation of the opposition which was so unjustly raised in this country to this railway enterprise.

The exact position of things we have furnished more than once, and we only now again refer to it from the impression which prevails that a very material change will shortly be announced in the line of policy to be pursued. The recent advices from Melbourne and Geelong show that the power of Mr. MOSSMAN is recognised to the fullest extent by the shareholders of the Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western Railway, and that the amalgamation, already provisionally agreed to, will be confirmed on the arrival in the colony of that gentleman; that the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company will support any enterprise for the extension of its own line, especially towards, or to, Ballarat, and consequently no opposition of any nature or kind presents itself to the consolidation of the Geelong and Ballarat Company by an Act of Incorporation with guaranteed interest.

It is, therefore, generally considered that an amalgamation of all three, and not only of the two railway companies, will be brought about, and that instead of the issue of separate or special shares for the capital of the Geelong and Ballarat line, additional capital for the existing Geelong and Melbourne company, for the completion of this extension, or increase of railway, will be effected through the instrumentality of the Geelong and Ballarat Railway proprietors in London. Further letters are necessarily looked for with much interest; and the next Overland Mail, which will be due about May 6, will, it is expected, bring tidings of the arrival of Mr. MOSSMAN in the colony, and the resolution of the shareholders of the Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western Railway, consequent on his personal explanations, as well as the final views of the Geelong and Melbourne Company, as a *sequitur* thereto.

THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—An interesting communication from a correspondent appears in another column upon the coal trade of America, to which we are enabled to append some additional information. The Schuylkill district commenced sending coal to market in 1822, in which year the produce was 1480 tons; whilst in 1856 they furnished 3,258,356 tons. Lehigh, which sold the first anthracite coal in America, 365 tons in 1820, in 1856 returned 1,351,970 tons. Wyoming commenced in 1829 with 7000, and last year produced 1,972,581 tons. Shamokin commenced in 1839 with 11,930 tons, and yielded 137,406 tons

in 1856. Thus the total yield of hard anthracite increased from 365 tons in 1820 to 6,751,542 tons in 1856. The exportation of domestic coal is rapidly on the increase; in 1848 the whole quantity was only 9309 tons, and in eight years it has increased to 136,595 tons, valued at upwards of \$677,000; the greater portion of this goes to Canada and other British North American possessions. The value of the exports are greater than that of the imports, although the tonnage is less. The assertion that a pile of Breckinridge coal as large as a whale contained more oil than a whale, was ridiculed a few months since, yet it is now proved to be true. It is proposed to form a combination of the coalmasters, in order to prevent the ruinous fluctuation in prices which has had such an injurious effect upon all concerned during the past year.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

APRIL 23.—It appears that some of the copper dealers were disappointed last week in finding that the smelters did not reduce fine copper below 135s. per ton. They expected this because, as it is said, many parcels of foreign copper were in the market undisposed of, and the best description, equal to English best selected, was quoted at 135s. per ton, whilst the smelters rate for English was 138s. per ton. This may have been so, but the probability is, that the smelters knew these few lots of foreign would soon be cleared off, and that the general supply was not such as to call for a reduction of prices. Indeed, there were people in Cornwall who did not anticipate any reduction of rates at the smelters' monthly meeting on the 14th inst. They thought prices would be kept up for this special reason—that the smelters can scarcely as yet afford to reduce prices. Up to the middle of February they were giving about 113s. for ore copper, and if we take into account, that from two to three months are required to convert ore into smelted copper, and the latter into cash, it will be seen that ore copper purchased at 113s. per ton in February, could scarcely be sold as cake copper at 126s. per ton in April, and the usual profit be left to the smelter. It was therefore inferred, that the smelters would keep up the price of cake copper to 135s. per ton, until the ore they had purchased up to the middle of February had been disposed of; and that, consequently, no reduction would take place until May, and perhaps not then, if trade shall have much revived. However, the prices at which the smelters have been purchasing ore copper for the last four weeks, will enable them to realise good profits, even if they reduce cake copper to 126s. per ton in May; so that should a reduction then take place in fine copper, there is no reason to expect that the standard will be reduced to the miners below what it is at present, or has been for the last three or four weeks. Taking the average of the whole of last year, the difference between the prices of ore copper and cake copper, was about 22s. 12s. per ton. Now on the 1st of April, the smelters gave for ore copper 103s. 10s. per ton; so that should that be sold in the early part of June, as fine copper, at 126s. per ton, there will be 22s. 10s. per ton difference, for carriage, smelting, and profits, which is just about the average, as above stated, of the difference on the whole of the sales of last year. Should, therefore, the smelters reduce the price to the manufacturers to 126s. per ton, there will be no need, in order to preserve fair profits for themselves, to reduce the standard to the miners below its present rate.

Mining shares business is still, consequent, as is supposed, on the high rate of the Bank of England preventing speculation. But although this, for the time, operates as a check, there can be no doubt that a time of reaction will come, and then every judicious and *bona fide* mining undertaking will experience the benefit of the present stringent measure of the bank, inasmuch as it will have crushed in the bud many an ill-devised and bubble scheme, and will cause the good undertakings to be hereafter the better supported. In Gwennap, the principal mines are looking well. The United mines are becoming increasingly productive, and shares have an upward tendency. Clifford is also looking well, and in the course of the year will increase dividends; there is a very productive winze on the Hot lode, and there is every probability this mine will much improve in depth. Wheal Basset continues to look well, and shares have changed hands at about 270s. Wheal Buller 345s.; and South Frances quoted at 330s. West Frances shares have declined to 155s. Condurrow, 155s. South Tolgus, 145s. The unfortunate accident at Great Alfred has thrown down prices, but many persons feel confident that the mine will be a good one, and that the shares are very well worth buying at present prices. Alfred Consols shares have been a little flat, but the mine continues to look well at different points. At West Alfred, the shareholders have laid out a great deal of money, and the lode is of such a character as to be worthy of deeper development. At Copper Hill there is a good lode in the 60 east, and the shareholders feel confident of their having ultimately a good mine, although the results have required a longer time to develop than they anticipated. East Basset is in a similar hopeful condition; indeed, these two sets can scarcely be supposed to fail, considering their lodes and locality. Good results are expected in East Basset from the 80 cross-cut now extending, but it will take a considerable time to intersect the lodes. At South Carn Brea it is an important feature, that the ground in the deep adit continues favourable for driving; great results are expected from the intersection by this adit. It is said by people from the neighbourhood, that East Wheal Rose is looking better, and it is hoped that the mine will have a further trial; its stoppage would almost ruin the village and district of Newlyn, and be of serious detriment to Newquay. Of Cargoll, there is a very good report, and should the cross-cuts extending from the engine lode, open into ore ground, the mine will attain a good position. South Garris is not looking so well as a week or ten days ago. Any one wishing to see the productiveness, of perhaps the finest copper lode in the county at the present time, may do so on visiting West Seton; great rocks of ore are coming up, and of excellent quality. A young mine in the same locality, and it is said, having the same lodes—South Seton—was for some time a favourite in the local market, but shares have much declined. It is a deep district, and requires time and expense in sinking, before much ore can be expected; the lode at South Seton presents very favourable indications, and contains some good copper ore, and the adventurers are about to erect a large engine to develop it. North Basset shares have much declined of late, but again exhibit an improving tendency; the mine is not looking so well as it has done, but there is reason to expect an improvement. West Damsel has been increasing samplings, and will sell next week 341 tons; shares are about 125s.

There is an idea that the price of tin is not likely to be maintained, but even should it drop a few pounds per ton, the tin mines will still have an exceedingly good price to thrive upon. Great Wheal Vor is making large returns, and opening good ground on Metal and Schneider's lodes. It is hoped this immense undertaking will in a corresponding degree remunerate shareholders; no one can deny that the works are carried on with great energy. In the St. Hilary district, the mines might be expected to do better, considering that they are in the neighbourhood of the great granite bosses. Halamanning, Wheal Friendship, and Wheal Virgin were formerly good mines, but the more modern mines in the same district have been much less successful. Mill Pool has been working for years at considerable expense, and it is said the agents now intend to remove the engine to another part of the mine, which is more promising. Wheal Wellington paid a few dividends, and then made calls again, and was stopped; and Wheal Guskus, although still a mine of some promise, has hitherto failed to meet costs. In the St. Just district, there are at present some successful mines. Boscan, Wheal Owles, and Botallack are looking well, and Pendennis, near Botallack, is a promising mine. In the St. Ives district also there are some excellent mines, which are selling large quantities of tin; and to some of these I shall refer more particularly on a future occasion.

The Vice-Warden has given his decision on the subject of costs in the case of Cheston v. Richards and St. Aubyn, the circumstances of which have been detailed in the Journal—the plaintiffs (Clowance Wood shareholders) having succeeded, by a suit in Equity, in setting aside a revocation of the sett by the lord, Mr. St. Aubyn. The Vice-Warden decides that on the main enquiry, as to fraud, each party must pay his own costs; but on the point as to the validity and effect of the revocation and new sett, and all evidence thereon, plaintiffs are entitled to their full costs, and both defendants are chargeable with those costs. His Honour remarks that his judgment imputes no fraud, nor any moral misconduct to any party.

The fine weather which set in at the end of last week gladdened the hearts of the farmers, whose tillages were very backward throughout the county. The wheat is generally looking well, and the agriculturists are very busy in all directions. The price of butchers' meat is extremely high, and the working miners, although they are getting good wages, are obliged to be abstemious on this point; but, fortunately, corn is com-

paratively low, so that the working man can have a cheap loaf. In some of the western parishes miners continue to be scarce, a great many of the young and best men having emigrated.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

APRIL 23.—The Iron Trade presents the same indications of quiet steadiness which has characterised it for some weeks past. Prices appear firm, and healthiness and soundness decidedly characterise the trade.

The inquest on the boiler explosion at Messrs. Bagnall's works, at Seabrook, was resumed on Friday evening. The evidence appeared perfectly convincing that the boiler was well supplied with water at the time of the explosion. Mr. Chellingworth, an engineer from Birmingham, called in to examine the boiler by the coroner, ascribed the explosion to the inferior quality of the iron, and remarked that he never saw worse iron. He produced parts of the boiler, which he described as laminated and crystalline. Another defect which he points out in the boiler was, that the plates did not sufficiently overlap each other, so that the rivet holes were only three-eighths of an inch from the edge, and, in his opinion, they should be five-eighths, or three-quarters of an inch. He thought some cracks, which appeared extending from the rivet holes to the edge of the plates, had been gradually extending, and that the slight leakage, which had been spoken of by other witnesses, was owing to that cause. He remarked that boilers should be tested at about three times the pressure they were intended to carry before being used. The evidence of the head engineer of the Messrs. Bagnall, Mr. Skidmore, and of a boiler-maker, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Mills, an engineer, did not agree with that of Mr. Chellingworth. They considered that the iron in the boiler was of good quality, but that the pieces produced by Mr. Chellingworth had been injured since it was made, by being exposed to the action of the fire. It was stated that the boiler was made at Messrs. Bagnall's work, and that it was not their practice to test the strength of boilers before using them, nor the general practice in the district. The three witnesses last referred to ascribed the explosion to the sudden generation of steam. The verdict of the jury ascribed the explosion to the inferior quality of the iron in the boiler, and they expressed their opinion that the manager should have paid more attention to the representation of the engineer, when he said it leaked. It is right to state, that the Messrs. Bagnall very rarely have accidents at their works.

On Wednesday afternoon, another boiler explosion, the fourth in as many weeks, took place in this town. The boiler belonged to an engine used at a small fire-iron manufactory, which stood behind a malt-house, in a crowded part of the town, the back of these works being filled up with houses. The results were fearful. Five persons, including two children, passing along the street, are already dead; another has his skull so severely fractured that his recovery is regarded as hopeless; eight more are seriously injured, and several others have sustained contusions. The malt-house, the fire-iron works, and a steel tool manufactory close to, were rendered a complete wreck; walls, roofs, and floors being reduced to a mass of rubbish, underneath which lay a number of persons, dead and severely injured. The body of the son of the proprietor of the works was found under a quantity of hot bricks, and was a most frightful object. The upper part of the head was completely torn off, both arms severed from the trunk, one being carried up by the explosion, and alighting 200 yards distant in a busy street; one breast was almost parted from his body, and other parts dreadfully mutilated; his clothes were smouldering and black from combustion, whilst the body emitted the odour of seething flesh. The fireman, Cornfield, was carried up an immense height, and fell through a roof upon the ceiling of a house, about 100 yards from the scene of the explosion, a bleeding and mutilated mass, the momentum of the fall having broken through the roof. It is needless to say that he was quite dead. A part of the boiler, weighing about 2 cwt., was carried about 100 yards, and some of the piping and some bricks were taken over a neighbouring church to a great distance. The concussion caused by the explosion was felt at parts of the town a quarter of a mile distant. From the fact that very little water was scattered about, and that the plates of the boiler presented the appearance of having been red-hot, there can be little doubt that the explosion was caused by the water in the boiler having become low, the plates then being rendered red-hot, and fresh water admitted, and coming in contact with them, suddenly flashing into steam, so as to create a sudden augmentation of pressure, the safety-valve not being sufficient to emit the excessive amount of steam suddenly generated. An inquest was opened to-day, and the evidence given went to show that the engine and boiler were under the management of the son of the proprietor and the fireman, both of whom are killed.

Mr. Horton, of Brierley Hill, will test his boiler safety-valve, on Monday, in a field adjoining Lord Ward's new level furnaces. The boiler upon which the experiment will be made is 4 ft. 9 in. in diameter, and 20 ft. in length. He purposes, after raising the steam to the maximum height, to show that it is impossible to gain above 2 lbs. per square inch in excess of the load, gradually to run out the water, heat the boiler to a red heat, and then inject cold water until it is raised to a proper working level.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 24.—The position of the Iron Trade continues steady and healthy, though the high price of money operates to check speculation. The demand has generally been for immediate consumption, and a fair business has been doing. Shipments have somewhat declined, as compared with the returns of this period last year. The demand for Derbyshire pig-iron continues satisfactory, and prices continue to be maintained with regularity. The enquiry for Cleveland ironstone increases, and the make of pigs is also being augmented.

There is no alteration in the Coal Trade this week worth noticing.

Since our last, considerable progress has been made in the operations at the unfortunate Lund Hill colliery. The engineers, under whose superintendence the works are being executed, have visited the pit, and they found the fire, which appeared to have raged to a fearful extent, had destroyed the roof of the pit in a great many places, and occasioned so much debris, as to render a passage in the pit to a certain extent impossible. The recovery of the bodies is proceeding slowly but satisfactorily, and awful sights are presented, sufficient to appal the stoutest hearts. From what we have seen and heard, and according to the opinions of the engineers, it appears certain that a number of bodies have been wholly consumed. The applications for volunteers to search the mines have been completely successful, and miners, not only from the immediate locality, but from Chesterfield, Clay Cross, and other parts of Derbyshire, have left their work to join in the hazardous task of searching for the bodies, which commenced on Tuesday last. The best sanitary arrangements were preserved, and three surgeons from Barnsley were in constant attendance to render medical aid if necessary. The men were divided into six shifts, to work four hours each. The men are under the control of Messrs. Brown, Webster, R. Maddison, W. Maddison, Porter, and Palmer. Four bodies were recovered on Tuesday, the eyes of two of them having been burnt away and unrecognisable. No doubt is now entertained about the complete extinguishment of fire in the pit.

The ancient Barmote Court for the Soke and Wapentake of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, was held at the Moot Hall, on Monday last, Mr. J. C. Newbold, the steward, presided. The following persons were sworn on the jury:—Messrs. John Holmes (foreman), Thomas Worthy, Thomas Fearn, John Taylor, John Hodgkinson, John Stone, John Greator, Samuel Bunting, William Taylor, William Weston, John Flint, and James Flint. There was no business for the court. Mr. Anthony Alsop was sworn to the office of deputy barmaster for the townships of Bonsall, Brassington, Elton, Middleton-by-Yowlgreave, Middleton-by-Wirksworth, and Wensley. After the court had separated, the parties dined together at the Red Lion. A number of toasts were given, amongst which was the health of Mr. Cantrell, and "Success to Lead Mining," proposed by Mr. Newbold, the steward, who dwelt upon the co-operation of men of capital for the development of the lead mines of Derbyshire. Mr. Cantrell expressed his sincere desire to see the mineral resources of Derbyshire developed to the fullest possible extent. The passing of the Wirksworth Mineral Bill had inspired him with a degree of confidence in Derbyshire lead mining, which he should not have otherwise felt; but now he was convinced that the law gave that security to the miner that he should enjoy his mine, which would permanently conduce to the successful prosecution of mining adventure. Several other toasts were given; and the steward, in responding to his health, expressed his determination to do his duty, and he advised the

miner to avoid litigation. The toast of the "Smelters" was responded to by Mr. Elze.

The delay of some castings, and the late heavy fall of rain, had the effect of impeding the operation of repairing the pumps at the North Derbyshire (Wren Park) Mine; but now all the materials necessary are at the mine, and the water has gone out of the mine, and the men have resumed work, which is being executed with much care and judgment, and entirely to the satisfaction of Mr. Bentley, the able manager of the company's property. It is expected that the pumps will be got to work this week or next, and we are positively assured that in a few days afterwards the getting of ore will be resumed, as the vein had been cut at the time the accident occurred which stopped the pumps. The shares of the company are beginning to be enquired after, but few, if any, are in the market.

The Eym Mine is looking well, and shares are quoted at 42½ ex. div. A meeting will be held on Wednesday next, at Matlock, by the projectors of the Stoneyway Mines, to elect a chairman, committee, and secretary, and to transact some other preliminary business. It is also expected that the committee appointed at Chesterfield, to get an estimate of the cost of machinery, &c., will be prepared with their report.

The Midland Mining Company, at Ashover, are sinking down to the lead stone, when they expect to meet with a rich vein of ore, but nothing has been discovered at present.

The Mill Town Mine is said to be in a promising position with regard to the prospects of ore, but we have not heard many particulars of the position of it or the Victoria Mine. Notwithstanding the state of the money market there seems to be no lack of enterprise to develop the mineral riches of Derbyshire.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

APRIL 23.—Our metal markets are but slightly affected by the monetary crisis here, which appears to have struck and withered-up so many other branches of trade; nor is it to be wondered at that such should be the case, when it is remembered how largely iron enters into the realisation of those speculations which are the vogue in France as well as elsewhere. The extraordinary and forced development of building operations in Paris has created an outlet for an unusual quantity of native iron, while the extension of railways—although large importations of English iron take place—tends to keep up prices. We may within the next five years look to a very great falling off in the building trade, when our large outlet for native iron will be closed, but I think there is little chance of any cessation in railway construction for very many years to come, so long as funds are not wanting, which is not likely to be the case while John Bull and his money are so easily parted. In addition to the lines in the course of construction, or that have been conceded, it is proposed to establish horse-railways, throughout the country, on the main roads, so as to bring the centres of population into more direct and rapid communication with railway stations. The idea is a most excellent one, and is likely to be extensively carried out. It may be put into execution at little cost, and very rapidly, and would go a long way to supply that want of communication which is one of the great sources of loss to the agricultural population. Last year, a company was formed for testing the scheme here, and it soon constructed and worked tramways from Paris to Boulogne, St. Cloud, and to Sèvres; and from Rueil to Bongival, Marly le Roi, and to the Western Railway. They were found to answer, for in the year 1856 the Boulogne line transported 2,000,000 of passengers, and it is now to be extended to Versailles. All these lines have now been leased on profitable terms, and the company now proposes to increase its capital to 1,600,000, for the purpose of extending its operations to the provinces. I have mentioned this circumstance to illustrate one of the many sources of demand for iron, and account for the steadfastness of the following prices, determined on at the last meeting of masters. In Champagne the quotations are:—Forge pigs, 165 frs. to 170 frs.; pigs for second melting, No. 1, 185 frs.; ditto, No. 2, 175 frs.—delivered in the station at St. Dizier; rolls, 1st class, 330 frs. to 340 frs.; rods, No. 20, 430 frs.; ditto, No. 21, and above, 400 frs. to 410 frs.—delivered at any of the railway stations; forge iron, 370 frs.; switches, 380 frs.; axles, 15 to 99 kilos, 390 frs.; ditto, 100 to 150 kilos, 420 frs.; ditto, 10 to 15 kilos, 420 frs.; ditto, 3 to 10 kilos, 440 frs.; bars, 390 frs. to 420 frs., according to thickness; bands, 390 frs.; chains, 75 frs.; weights of 20 kilos, 5-10 frs.; ditto, of 10 kilos, 2-70 frs.; and so on in proportion for the rest of series, delivered free at any of the railway stations. From Charleville, letters give a favourable account of the nail trade, and prices have risen in consequence of increase of wages—3 frs. to 4 frs. for horse-nails, and from 5 frs. to 6 frs. for the better sorts. Other metals are quoted, per 100 kilos, in the Paris market as under:—Copper—Russian, 345 frs. to 365 frs.; Chili, 315 frs. to 320 frs. Tin—Banca, 400 frs. to 404-50 frs.; Straits, 387-50 frs. to 390 frs.; English, 385 frs. Lead—French, 68 frs.; Spanish, 70 frs.; sheets and piping, 78 frs. Zinc stands at former prices. In Belgium, at Charleroi in particular, masters have reduced their supply to meet the demand. Refinery pigs are quoted at 102-5 frs. to 105 frs., and 100 frs. have been refused. The masters are themselves working up the greater part of their pigs into rolls, which are quoted at 220 frs. to 230 frs., 240 frs. to 250 frs., and 260 frs. to 270 frs., according to the quality. The general tone of the market is in anticipation of a fall.

The following are tabulated statements of the importations and exportations, during the month of March, of the chief articles likely to interest your readers:—

Name.	Imported.	In bond.	Customs dues.	Total imported.	Total dues.
STEEL—bars.....m.q.	1470	—	Fr. 20,404	m.q. 3,005	Fr. 50,123
COPPER—English.....	3,422	—	—	—	—
Chili.....	105	1,283	7,479	1,794	29,876
Other countries.....	3,289	—	—	—	—
TIN.....	1,362	—	—	—	—
IRON—Bars and rails.....	23,711	2,262	4,256	7,332	18,140
Pigs, English.....	77,745	—	71,975	77,326	167,021
Ditto, Belgian.....	28,302	—	—	—	—
Other countries.....	5,372	—	—	—	—
LEAD.....	15,728	31,296	97,676	63,313	258,422
ZINC—Zollverein.....	1	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	1,768	—	—	—	—
Hanseatic Towns.....	6,837	514	5,119	13,379	15,670
Other countries.....	16,999	—	—	—	—
NITRATE OF POTASH.....	5,610	358	6,541	22,783	26,281
NITRATE OF SODA.....	12,222	3,463	6,131	44,571	49,911
COAL—Belgian.....	2,650,456	—	—	5,068,194	—
English.....	1,107,735	—	—	2,935,498	—
Zollverein.....	349,526	—	—	1,671,230	1,884,660
Other countries.....	13,932	—	—	26,646	—
SILVER—bar, &c., Belg.....	246,629	—	—	478 kg. 1,072,066	2,629
GOLD—ditto.....	144,323	—	—	33,241	305,324

Name.	Exported in March.	Total for year.
Machinery, value.....Fr.	1,199,460	2,399,545
Silver.....hectogs.	1,934,744	6,099,304
Gold.....	26,942	90,031
Porcelain.....m.q.	4,378	12,001
Glass.....	25,513	60,720

By order of the Emperor, Mr. Thos. Allan attended at the Tuileries, for the purpose of exhibiting to his Majesty his electro-magnetic machine at work. The Emperor, who is thoroughly master of the subject, both in its chemical and mechanical bearings, examined the novel machine most minutely, and expressed himself in very complimentary terms towards the inventor. Mr. Allan also explained his system of submarine telegraphing.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

APRIL 23.—Great inactivity prevailed in the stock and share markets during the past week, and they were only rendered firm by investments on the part of the public, the present price being so low as to induce purchases. With the exception of transactions in the leading securities, but little has been done in shares. Midland shares have been advancing, while Great Southern have fallen, owing to the great decrease in the traffic receipts—about 5000 per week. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 92½; New Three per Cents, 92; National Bank, 33½; Royal Bank, 22½; National Insurance, 28; Mining Co. of Ireland, 15½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 30; Belfast and Ballymena, 52½; Cork and Passage, 11½; Dublin and Wicklow, 64; Great Southern and Western (stock), 104½; Midland Great Western, 50½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 42.

I hear that it is likely that some important mining operations will be re-commenced in the south of Ireland shortly, where the best results are expected, indications presenting themselves which warrant a belief that any money which has been already spent will be repaid with interest.

The Commissioners for the sale of Incumbered Estates in Ireland will sell, on June 12 next, the large estate of Sir Edmund S. Hayes, Bart., who

is owner and petitioner. This property is situated in the county Donegal, and is in two lots: the manor of Burreigh containing 6466 acres, giving a net profit rent of 2738½, but valued at 3608½; and the manor of Orwell, containing 11,723 acres, giving a profit rent of 2181½, valued at 2602½. The property is described as being well circumstanced, with turloughs and limestone in abundance; numerous streams irrigate the property, the plantations are very extensive, and the castle suitable for a nobleman's or gentleman's residence.

The twelve judges are now engaged in hearing the celebrated case of Butler v. Mountgarrett, which involves the right to a peerage. Seven of the judges have already given judgment—three of them are in favour of the plaintiff, and four against. As the coming decision is thought to be final, the result is looked forward to with interest.

THE BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.

The lecture on Monday last was given by Mr. Herbert Mackworth, on "Underground Gases." He observed that it was no unimportant part of Geology which investigated the circumstances under which gases had entered into the composition of the earth's crust, the decomposition which ensued from the liberation of these gases, and the conditions in which they were met with when in the act of escaping. It embraced the two great classes into which the rocks were divided, as denoting their origin—igneous and sedimentary. There was hardly a mineral substance into the composition of which the gas did not enter in combination with their metallic bases—oxygen playing the chief part. This had given rise to the theory of Sir A. Crichton and others, that the earth was originally a metallic mass, which, by composition with air and water, produced granite and other primitive rocks. Our knowledge of the constitution of the inside of our globe was chiefly derived from the action of volcanoes, which penetrating through the shell established a communication between the interior mass and the surface and atmosphere. We knew little of this shell beyond a depth of five or six miles—about as much in proportion as the thickness of a silken cover of a balloon to its diameter. The temperature of rocks increased in descending at a uniform rate which would place the melting point of platinum (3440°), the most infusible of metals, only 30 miles below the surface of the globe. This immense globe of molten fire, by the motions and undulations to which it was subject, caused earthquakes and produced volcanoes—either bursting through or straining the solid strata, to which faults and mineral veins were attributable. Lava, pumice, and fragments of various kinds were ejected from the craters and sides; whilst basalt, trachyte, traps, the compounds of quartz and felspar, and other crystalline formed internally by volcanic action, were brought to the surface by the enormous forces developed. In addition to these, volcanoes poured out large quantities of smoke, steam, and various kinds of gases. Thus Vesuvius exhales sulphurous acid gas chiefly during its quiescent state—muriatic acid at and after an eruption. An inflammable gas was also given off at the times of greatest activity, which burnt with a violent red colour, only when in contact with the atmosphere. Nitrogen gas had also been detected issuing from it which pointed to the probability of water from the surface of the earth, impregnated with air, having penetrated to the interior. To the same cause might be attributed the presence of nitrogen in many warm mineral springs. These springs, as at Bath, probably passed from the heated strata below, through a fault or fissure in the stratified rocks above, mingling in their course with water drained from the surface. This would reduce the temperature, and modify the salts held in solution. Etina gave off chiefly sulphurous acid, and a spring at its base sulphuretted hydrogen. The central part of Sicily was covered with a blue clay, in which were beds of scintillate gypsum, of salt and sulphur, associated with beds of calcareous marl and conglomerate, containing, in fact, all the products which were sublimed from volcanoes. Streams sometimes descended the sides of volcanoes, as at Guntur, the Japanese volcano, in 1890, where a river descending the mountain was suddenly charged with a white sulphurous mud, which laid waste an extensive district. Some volcanoes gave off steam alone with smoke, as Longano, in New Zealand, which did not throw out any scoria. Sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas issued generally from those volcanoes which were dormant. The latter gas issued most frequently from the bases or fissures in volcanoes, and penetrated the cellars of Fortice and Kesina after an eruption of Vesuvius. Sulphuretted hydrogen, with steam, characterized the Sol-fatare, which were the remains of ancient craters, in very subdued action. This left time for the gases to form water, and to condense or combine with other substances, and produce those varied conditions of rocks in volcanic districts which marked the endless resources of the great laboratory of Nature.

Having paved the way for the consideration of gases met with in mining, with respect to coal it would be unnecessary to enter into the theories of its formation, as this was the subject of other lectures. By a very clear mode of reasoning we were led to infer that coal was vegetable matter mineralised. Vegetables were subjected to gaseous alteration in both growth and decay, and in all probability decomposition was never arrested, as we saw it in its different stages, after countless ages. The lecturer proceeded to notice the various very important particulars connected with gases met with in coal mining, the principal of which were sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, and carburetted hydrogen; the Davy lamp, and several modifications thereof; and referred to the opinions of Blackwell, Taylor, Woodhouse, and others, respecting the merits of the safety-lamp. This was indispensable in fiery mines. Antiquated prejudices against the use of the lamp must give way, as they had done in similar cases. It was only necessary to bring the question of their use to the practical test—that 99 per cent. of explosions were caused by naked lights. Their not being used was not the fault of the men; they soon learned how to manage them. The fault rested with the managers, who ought to have examined the question in a practical and statistical point of view. No man could truly call himself a practical man who ignored the accumulated facts of practice, and advocated or allowed the continuance of a practice which destroyed 99 out of every 100 exposed to the explosion of fire-damp.

THE ARUNDELL COPPER MINE (DEVONSHIRE).

The extension of the Stannaries jurisdiction into Devonshire was a well-timed and useful legislative measure, which the impulse given to mining in that county by the number of mines opened, and the extraordinary mineral wealth realised in the Tavistock district alone, would have justified, but the further opening of new mineral districts in other parts of Devon, seems now absolutely to require that proper judicial establishments should be in force for the protection of widely-extending interests, and the security of the miners and others engaged in the exciting enterprise of mining. The Devonians have the pleasant prospect of ultimately becoming successful competitors with Cornwall, with all the advantages of mining operations, being carried forward amidst scenery of picturesque beauty. The cry of "No copper further east," like popular fallacies generally, has been extremely difficult to dissipate, notwithstanding the successive proofs of the copper-producing Caradon and Tavistock districts.

The places next in progression against which, until lately, the same sort of prediction was announced, were Ashburton and Buckfastleigh districts, on the eastern flanks of Dartmoor, where various enterprises have been attempted, but abandoned too early under the discouraging, but as it now proves entirely erroneous, views hitherto entertained. A new era, we trust, has opened for this part of Devon, and Ashburton and Buckfastleigh are now regarded by the mining world with great and increasing interest. There are 10 mines, we are informed, already opened or proposed.

The greatly increased facilities which the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, offers for the combination of capital wherewith to conduct industrial enterprises which are beyond the capabilities of individual means, will in no instance be of greater benefit than in aiding the development of British mining.

We have, in preceding Numbers, often alluded to the Buckfastleigh portion, where the Wheel Emma is working with success, and we promised to give some information in the present Journal as to the Ashburton district. The Arundell Copper Mine was opened in 1852, in consequence of the discovery of a large lode on an estate near the Aswell Rocks, about half a mile from the granite, and at a short distance from Ashburton. A company was formed, consisting of 10,000 shares, and a capital of 50,000. It was paid into the hands of Messrs. STRAHAN, Sir JOHN D. PAUL, and Co., who became large shareholders, and the adventure during following years, with further paid-up capital altogether exceeding 10,000, attracted much attention, and great expectations were excited. Extensive explorations were commencing, and intended to be continued, in the great lodes which had been opened on; when in June, 1855, just at this interesting part of the adventure, the well-known banking failure occurred. This, of course, at first impeded, and in connection with other unexpected circumstances, ultimately induced the temporary suspension of the workings at the mine, and since then (for misfortunes rarely come alone) a shareholder, holding but 55 shares out of the 10,000, further impeded the progress of the company by commencing proceedings in Equity, which the great body of the shareholders are resisting, and determined to resist.

Many eminent practical miners who have inspected the property report most favourably upon the prospects of the undertaking; and it is now proposed to place the company under the new law, and, with judicious and energetic management, it is believed that the results obtained will be satisfactory to the shareholders, and creditable to mining generally. There are, perhaps, few circumstances which have a greater influence upon the public, to create a good feeling with reference to a particular branch of industry than a few signal successes; for, whatever may be the prospects of an undertaking, the amount of confidence felt is comparatively trifling until actual results have been produced.

The position of the Ashburton district, with reference to the Tavistock district, separated only by the granite range of Dartmoor, may have led to the anticipation of more speedy returns than the opening of a new and undeveloped district could admit of; yet the reports of the several inspectors can scarcely be considered as exaggerated, since the character of the property appears to bear out their statements, and operations have not at all tended to prove them in error. From the relative position of the dis-

tricts, the immense size of the lodes, the peculiar character of the strata, and mineral products, the problem for solution is whether the Arundell Mines are upon the same run of lodes as the Devon Great Consols; and the value of those latter mines may be judged of when it is considered that the present market price of the 1½ share is 4500, and on each of which 556½ has been paid in dividends; that during the March quarter of this year they sold 6500 tons of ore, realising nearly 40,000; and that the reserves are absolutely enormous. Captain James Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, inspected the Arundell Mines in 1854, and in his report observes that, taking into consideration the indications presented by the masterly and highly mineralised lodes from which, although not more than 36 fathoms from surface, some good ore had then already been raised, and the important fact of their being embedded in killas similar to that in which the productive lodes of the Tavistock district are found, as well as the various intersections by elvan courses, the Arundell Copper Mines will, there can be no reasonable doubt, when developed to a moderate depth, prove as productive and profitable to the proprietors as the rich mines in the same direction on the other side of the Dartmoor Hills. Mr. Josiah Hitchins and Capt. H. Drewe, the former manager of the mine, entertain very favourable opinions of the property. Capt. Philip Hawke, of the Queen of Dart Mine, considers that the whole adventure is full of promise, with reasonable expectation of ultimate, and most probably speedy success. He states that the important working parts of the mine are only commencing, and that not to carry forward such an adventure with energy, now that so much heavy work has been completed, machinery and plant ready, and labour principally required, would be a reproach upon all mining adventures.

It is, therefore, with much pleasure we call attention to this interesting and important adventure under the present renovated and healthy aspect of its affairs, which will be found in the statement and proposal in our advertising columns.

NEW LIMITED LIABILITY MINING COMPANIES.

The following companies have just been registered and incorporated:—

TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY.—To raise, work, and sell lead ores and other minerals, upon and under a mine known as Talargoch, in the parishes of Dyserth and Meiden, Flint, and such other places as the company may from time to time determine. Capital, 44,000, in 4416 shares of 100. Mr. P. G. Griffith Pantol, of Plas Ffryn, Wrexham, takes 234 shares; Mr. A. Cope, of Holloway House, Flint, 230; Mr. C. D. Williams, of Greenfield, Flint, 125; Mr. E. H. Williamson, 125; Mr. W. Davies, of Wern, Mostyn, 15; Mr. J. Jones, of Penryn, 70. Offices, Talargoch, Dyserth, near Rhyl. Mr. J. R. Jones, secretary.

BEIRHAYEN AND TRACTION MINERAL COMPANY.—To work a lead mine at Traction, Cork, and other mineral quarries therein; to explore certain lands in the locality of Beirhaye. Capital, 2000, in 2000 shares of 10. Shares taken, 1610. Offices, Mr. Radcliffe, 8, Delahay-street, Westminster.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—To establish and acquire mines and mining rights and privileges in Turkey, and elsewhere in the Levant, and for smelting. Capital, 250,000, in 25,000 shares of 100. Each. Mr. P. Anstruther, of Craven-hill, gardens, Middlesex, takes 500 shares; Mr. C. Bell, of Old Broad-street, 350; Mr. G. H. Carr, of Lawrence Poultry-lane, 250; Mr. Austin Lysaght, of Piccadilly, 250; Mr. B. Walker, Westbourne-terrace, 100; Mr. J. Davidson, Angel-court, 220; and Mr. E. J. Cole, New Broad-street, 100. Offices, 46, Parliament-street.

BANGOR SLATE COMPANY.—To work the Bangor Royal Slate Quarries, Llanlech, Carnarvon, and any other slate quarries. Capital, 85,000, in 1700 shares of 50, each. Mr. F. Edwards, of Balstrode Park, Bucks, takes 166 shares; Mr. J. Entwistle, of Russell-square, 227; Mr. H. Kendall, New Broad-street, 158; and Mr. J. C. H. Kinnaird, Lombard-street, 92: total taken, 821. Solicitors, Messrs. Edwards and Radcliffe, Delahay-street, Westminster.

THE LOUGHTEA SLATE QUARRY COMPANY.—To purchase and work a certain slate quarry, known as the Loughtea Slate Quarry, Tipperary, and for carrying on mining and quarrying operations generally. Capital, 10,000, in 1000 shares of 10, each. Mr. B. Preston, 41, Copple-row, Clerkenwell, takes 400 shares; Mr. Scott, of Western Cottages, Brighton, 100; Mr. Stanton, of Porchester-square, 20; and Mr. C. Lowry Barnwell, of 3, Copthall-buildings, 240. Offices, 3, Princess-court, Old Broad-street. Secretary, Mr. E. Pycroft.

THE BOG MINING COMPANY.—To search, raise, and sell lead ores, under a mine known as the Bog Mine, Wexford, Salop. Capital, 30,000, in 20,000 shares of 15, each. Mr. J. Dorat takes 50 shares; Mr. J. F. Blane, Caroline-street, Eaton-square, 150; Mr. J. Collins, High-street, West Coast, 200; and Mr. J. W. Hall Chenall, 13, Burton-street, Eaton-square, 15,630. Office, 13, Burton-st., Eaton-sq.

WINDING-UP OF MINING COMPANIES.

BOSWORTH MINING COMPANY.—An official manager is to be appointed to wind-up this company's affairs.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—A final call of 12s. 6d. per share has been made to pay off this company's liabilities.

COOSHREEN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The board have notified that all scripholders in this company are required to attend at the office, in Moorgate-street, London, to take up their shares, and sign the Deed of Settlement, within seven days from the 15th April, with a view to the dissolution of the company.

THE EAST SUFFOLK RAILWAY.

THE ANONYMOUS PAMPHLET.—We return to this libellous publication for the purpose of enforcing upon the minds of our readers, that the sole object of the writer throughout his mis-statements, inventions, and personal abuse, is to subvert Eastern Counties interests. The *Morning Herald* of yesterday, in what appears to be the last of a series of very able leading articles on the policy and mismanagement of the board of directors, hits the right nail on the head when it states—"The construction of the Pitsea and Colchester branch, means a competition for all the Eastern Counties traffic from Ipswich, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and the intervening district." It is the fear of the results of such a connecting link between the Fenchurch-street central terminus and the places mentioned, that has induced some persons or persons connected with the Eastern Counties Company, to get the anonymous pamphlet industriously circulated throughout the West-end clubs, and amongst the members of the Stock Exchange, and all those who, resident in the district through which it is proposed to carry the line, might be disposed to afford pecuniary assistance to the undertaking. To prevent the completion of the projected works, fabulous anecdotes have been recorded, the traffic receipts falsified, public documents twisted wrong end upwards, and, as we have previously stated, the most solemn and sacred private convictions, opinions, and feelings, sneered at, in a style scarcely to be paralleled in the writings of the most vulgar and ignorant of sepiets.

With a strange inconsistency, while the literary hacks of some persons connected with the Eastern Counties Company are attempting to prove that the Pitsea and Colchester line cannot possibly yield a remunerative return on the capital proposed to be expended upon it, the company themselves absolutely endeavoured during the past session to defeat the measure, by bringing before Parliament three projects, two of which were for the accommodation of a considerable portion of the district which will be traversed by the Pitsea and Colchester line. Not that we for a moment believe that the two lines in question were brought forward with any other view than that of throwing out the bill for the extension of the Southend line to Colchester. One of these schemes was for a line from Pitsea to Maldon, and was almost identical in its route with that taken by the Pitsea and Colchester projectors; but then the Eastern Counties project stopped short at Maldon; and had Parliament sanctioned it, the East Suffolk district would have been delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the Bishopsgate-street board; and the public, in all probability, would never have witnessed the completion of a second through line to Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Lowestoft.

The efforts which the Eastern Counties Company are now making to prevent the construction of the Pitsea and Colchester line strongly remind us of the pertinacious but unsuccessful opposition made by the South-Eastern Company to the bill for the East Kent line. Circumstances as in the South-Eastern line in its route from London to Dover, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Canterbury, and leaving as it does the whole of the district between Rochester and Canterbury totally unprovided with railway accommodation, the company, with its then able Chairman, Mr. Macgregor, vainly endeavoured to defeat a work which the public service manifestly required to be carried out; and when at last an Act for the line was obtained, the friends of the South-Eastern asseverated privately and publicly that the money for carrying out the line would never be raised. But, as is well known, money has been found; the works are being carried on with vigour, and the important portion of the railway between Rochester and Faversham will be open for traffic in September next. Similar was the prognostication as to the East Suffolk line from Woodbridge to Had-discoe, yet that line is in the course of rapid construction. Let us draw another parallel. The East Kent Company having power to construct a railway from Strood to Dover, are not content that their through traffic should be carried over the already-crowded North Kent line, and they are now in the field, with every prospect of success, for a connecting link between St. Mary's Cray and Strood, so that their Dover, Canterbury, and the Ramsgate and Margate traffic may be taken direct both to the Waterloo station of the South-Western Railway, and to the foot of the Victoria-bridge at the West-end. Like the Eastern Counties board, the South-

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.— CONTRACTS FOR STORES.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz.:

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Brass sheet and tubes for locomotives.	19. Lead, white and red.
2. Iron tubes.	19a. Lead, ingot, sheet, and pipe.
3. Copper.	20. Iron, Yorkshire.
4. Canvas.	20a. Iron, Staffordshire.
5. Carpets and rugs.	20b. Tyre bars.
7. Axes.	21. Iron castings.
8. Coals.	22. Wheels.
9. Crucibles.	23. Oil, linseed.
10. Curled hair.	23a. Oil, various, and turpentine.
12. Colours.	24. Oil-cloth.
12a. Drysalter.	25. Steel.
13. Coach trimmings.	25a. Springs and files.
14. Cotton waste.	26. Tin, block.
15. Bags, ropes, &c.	27. Varnishes.
16a. Glass, plate.	28. Hops.
16b. Glass, various.	29. Caps.
17. Lamp cottons.	
18. Leather.	

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Monday, 20th April, on application to the secretary, Euston Station, London.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately; and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender. Patterns may also be inspected on and after Monday, the 20th April, from Ten till Four o'clock, at the Company's Pattern Room, Euston Station; and any further information required may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders may be sent in before Ten o'clock on Monday, the 4th May.

By order of the Directors, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE.—ALL MERCHANTS and others having OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS AGAINST this MINE are requested to SEND the same FORTHWITH, addressed to the Committee, at No. 32, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., that they may be examined and liquidated. They are further requested in future to send in at the commencement of every month their account of goods supplied to the mine during the month preceding, that it may be charged in that month's cost-sheet; and merchants neglecting to comply with this requisition, will preclude themselves from a second order.

GREAT SHEBA.—Several shareholders having written to express their surprise at a 20s. call having been made at the February meeting, owing to statements from the late pursuer in the last two Numbers of the *Mining Journal*, of there being a balance in favour of the mine of £212 10s. 1d., which led them to infer that this balance was in hand at the time of his leaving in February last, it is necessary to state that these published accounts were only to Christmas, 1856, and not to February, 1857, at which latter period the balance was against the mine, and there were, in addition, numerous heavy merchants' accounts of long standing undischarged.

ROSSIE AND CANADA LEAD COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this company have this day made a CALL of ONE POUND per share, payable on Friday, the 1st of May next, at the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, the bankers of the company.

By order of the Board, WM. PIRIE, Sec.
Offices of the Company, 125, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.
Dated this 1st day of April, 1857.

ESGAR MYN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Esgar Myn Mining Company will be HELD at the offices of the said company, 113, Fenchurch-street, in the City of London, on Monday, the 11th day of May, 1857, at Twelve o'clock at noon, when special resolutions will be proposed, altering and making new provisions in lieu of and in addition to the provisions of the company contained in the Deed of Settlement or Articles of Association thereof; and having for their object the conferring on the Directors power to issue not more than 4000 shares of £2 each, having a preferential dividend of £20 per cent.; and, with the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders at a general meeting, to sell all, or any part of the mines, property, and assets of the company, applying the monies—1st, in payment of the then existing liabilities of the company; 2d, in payment of the sums advanced in respect of the preference shares; and lastly, in payment of the sums advanced in respect of the original shares.

By order of the Board of Directors, FREDK. ROBINSON, Sec.

THE WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April inst., at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. and Fursar.

ALLEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this association will be HELD at the office, No. 2, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to receive a report from the directors on the present state of the affairs and property of the association, and to take such measures as the shareholders may resolve upon for increasing the capital, and also to consider the propriety of adopting a recommendation from the directors to amalgamate this company with the Allen Mining Association, upon terms to be agreed upon at the meeting, and constituting the two companies into one company, with limited liability, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.

By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

QUENANGEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this association will be HELD at the office, No. 2, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, at One o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to receive a report from the directors on the present state of the mines and financial position of the association, and also to consider the propriety of adopting a recommendation from the directors to amalgamate this company with the Allen Mining Association, upon terms to be agreed upon at the meeting, and constituting the two companies into one company, with limited liability, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.

By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 7th day of May next, at Two o'clock p.m., precisely, to receive a report from the directors.

By order of the Board, E. WALFORD, Sec.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, or adventurers, in the South Australian Copper Mining Company will be HELD on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1857, at the offices of the said company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following purposes, that is to say:

1. To take into consideration a conditional agreement for the compromise of the suit of Thompson v. Armitage and Others; and either to sanction the said compromise, or to pass such resolution or resolutions with regard thereto as the said meeting shall think fit.
2. To approve the Drafts of the Deeds which will be submitted to the said meeting, for carrying into effect the Resolutions of the Special General Meeting of the said company, held on the 4th day of February last, for vesting all the property of the said South Australian Copper Mining Company in the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited).

By order of the Board, W. L. WEBB, Sec. and Fursar.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (Limited) will be HELD on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1857, at the offices of the said company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, at the hour of One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration a conditional agreement for the compromise of the suit of Thompson v. Armitage and Others; and either to sanction the said compromise, or to pass such resolution or resolutions with regard thereto as the said meeting shall think fit.

By order of the Board, W. L. WEBB, Sec.

THE FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 190, Regent-street, on Thursday, the 30th day of April inst., at One o'clock p.m. precisely. Dr. Beattie and General Hughes, who act in the retirement of the directors on the present occasion, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. R. V. Heath will also offer himself for re-election as auditor. Mr. J. E. Vibert, the remaining auditor, having resigned, it will be necessary to elect a new auditor, which office the directors recommend shall be filled by a professional accountant.

To effect this, the meeting will, after the ordinary business is completed, be made SPECIAL for the purpose of considering an alteration in Clause 9 of Supplementary Deed, which requires the auditors to be shareholders, and one of them subject to approval of the Board of Trade.

By order of the Board, THOS. W. STAPLETON, Sec.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. continue to RECEIVE TENDERS in BANKING, MINING (both English and Foreign), RAILWAY, and every description of SECURITIES; and are in a position to BUY and SELL at the market price of the day.

The present favourable opportunity to capitalists command special attention to mines, which are paying continuous dividends of from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character, judiciously selected, frequently rising in value 50 per cent., and upwards.

WANTED, Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Condarrow, Devon Great Consols, Gannons, Hington Down, Great Wheal Vor, Rhoswydol, Providence, South Box, South Caradon, South Wh. Frances, Wh. Treawny, Mary Ann, West Nant-y-Mwyn.

FOR SALE.—Bedford Consols, Drake Walls, Dyffryn, Cliffton and Wentworth, Calstock Consols, Craddock Moor, East Russell, Gawton, Lady Bertha, Wh. Edward, West Russell, West Caradon. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPE, PERKINS, and RAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPE, PERKINS, and RAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, 5th MAY, AT MANCHESTER.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
Who has graciously consented to preside at the GRAND INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

This Palace, covering a space of 18,000 square yards, will contain the LARGEST and most VALUABLE

COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART,
Ancient and Modern, ever presented to the public, and which, there are many reasons for supposing, can never be brought together again. The Exhibition will also include
A NATIONAL GALLERY OF PORTRAITS OF BRITISH CELEBRITIES;
Also, A HISTORY OF MINIATURE ART.

A separate gallery of the choicest
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,
From the time of Girtin.

THE CELEBRATED MEYRICK COLLECTION OF ARMOUR,
FROM GOODRICH COURT.

ENGRAVINGS,
From Wood, Copper, and Steel, showing the history of the engravers' art, from
Marco Antonio to the present time;

SCULPTURE, IN MARBLE AND BRONZE, ANCIENT AND MODERN;
FINE SPECIMENS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

CURIOUS ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
RICH DISPLAYS OF GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
MEDIEVAL WORKS,

RARE SPECIMENS OF CHINA AND BRONZES,
Along with the far-famed and hitherto comparatively unknown Continental
COLLECTION OF M. SOULAGES.

These gems of art have all been most graciously lent for the purpose by Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the leading nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—A LARGE ORGAN has been built purposely for the occasion, and kindly lent by Messrs. Kirtland and Jardine, and throughout the season there will be DAILY MUSIC, by a large Orchestra, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HALL, who will conduct in person each Thursday.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—A communication will be opened from the Palace to the Gardens, thus adding to the interest and variety of the Promenade. The charge for admission will be entirely under the control of the Council of the Botanical Society.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided on an extensive scale, at moderate charges. A tariff of prices for dinners and lighter refreshments, approved by the committee, will be affixed in conspicuous parts of the Palace. The refreshment rooms communicate with the Palace, and adjoin the Botanical Gardens and the railway station. No refreshments will be allowed to be carried into the Palace, as the arrangements are adapted for the suitable supply of the wants of all classes.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
The Executive Committee give notice of the following GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS for the information of visitors:—

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED on Tuesday, the 5th May, on which day none but the proprietors of £2 2s. Season Tickets will be admitted.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—From the 6th to 18th May (both days inclusive), 2s. 6d. for each person. On and after Monday, the 18th May, 1s. for each person, except on Thursday in each week, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. for each person.

N.B. There will be also certain days (not exceeding eight in all) specially reserved for proprietors of £2 2s. season tickets, of which due notice will be given by public advertisement at least seven days beforehand.

SEASON TICKETS. at £2 2s., entitle the proprietors to admission on all occasions when the Exhibition is open to the public; Tickets at £1 1s. entitle to admission on all but the "reserved days." These tickets may be procured at the Exhibition building, or at the offices, 100, Molesley-street.

Season Tickets are NOT TRANSFERABLE, and must be SIGNED BY THE PROPRIETOR before being presented at the entrance of the Palace, where a book will be kept in which the proprietor will be required to write his or her name whenever requested to do so by the officers of the committee.

HOURS OF EXHIBITION.—The doors will be open daily at Ten o'clock, and will be closed at sunset. A bell will be rung half-an-hour before closing.

CATALOGUES.—A General Catalogue will be sold in the Palace. A more full and explanatory catalogue will be subsequently published at an advanced price. BATH CHAIRS will be provided at a moderate charge for the use of ladies and infirm.

GLASSES will be on sale or hire in the Palace. **SMOKING** in any part of the Palace is strictly prohibited.

NO PARCELS, STICKS, or UMBRELLAS will be allowed to pass beyond the entrance, where they may be left in charge of a proper officer, at a charge of one penny.

NO CHANGE will be given at the doors.

NO RETURN TICKETS will be given to any one leaving the Palace, and passing out beyond the barriers where the turnstiles are fixed.—N.B. These limits include the Refreshment Rooms, but not the Botanical Gardens.

CARRIAGES.—All drivers will be required to obey the directions given to them by the police on duty at the approaches.

VISITORS ON FOOT are requested to keep the path to the north side of the carriage drive.

Arrangements are being made with the various railway companies for EXCURSION TRAINS, and also to enable all visitors to purchase both the railway ticket and the ticket for admission to the palace by a single payment.

By order of the Committee, THOMAS HAMILTON, Sec.
Offices, 100, Molesley-street.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, LYDFORD CONSOLS LEAD MINE. in the parish of Bristow, Devon, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising:

Water-wheel, 40 ft. diam., 5 ft. wide. 1 8-hp. capstan.
Balance, shaft, and angle bobs. 1 horse-whim, &c.
120 fms. flat rods. 1 11 in. capstan-ropes.
4 pulleys and stands. 1 pair shears, with sheaves, &c., complete.

And all other the various things necessary for carrying on the mine.

Full particulars, with catalogues of the materials, &c., may be had on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; or Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, at the mine.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, the DEE BANK FORGE WORKS AND PREMISES, situate on the banks of the River Dee, at Bagillt, close to a shipping wharf, consisting of ONE 24 tons and ONE 6 tons HAMMER, BELLEVILLE, STEAM-ENGINE, and an extensive SMITHY, with OFFICES, AMPLE YARDS, and other conveniences, now and for upwards of three years last past in the occupation of Messrs. Henry Wood and Co., anchor and chain manufacturers.

N.B. The Chester and Holyhead Railway passes through the premises.—For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. JOHN WALKER, solicitor, Town Hall, Chester; or to Mr. JOSEPH HOWELL, the proprietor, Howards Ironworks, Holywell, April 13, 1857.

MINERALS ON LOCH FYNE, ARGYLSHIRE.—TO LET, A LARGE DEPOSIT OF IRON ORES (HEMATITE, RED and BROWN OXIDE) and SPATHOSE (NATURAL STEELSTONE), containing 35 to 70 per cent. The deposits are only 500 yards from the shore.

Also, an extensive deposit of COPPER (Yellow and Green Carbonate, &c.), and RED OXIDE loaded with pyrites; and under it, in a deep ravine, laid open by a torrent, a WHITE STONE loaded with pyrites of copper, very hard, and proved, on comparison, to be the same as found on Lord Breadalbane's estate near Loch Luban.

Inspection is solicited.—Apply to Wm. FORBES, Esq., Erins, near Tarbert.

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, A LARGE FIELD AND RANGE OF IRONSTONE MINES, situate in the parish of Awarth, Nottinghamshire, and immediately contiguous to the Erewash Valley Railway, and to the Nottingham and Erewash Canals. The mines are shallow, free from water, and easily worked, and contain the following seams of stone of excellent quality, and having good percentage of metal:—viz., Brown Rake, Black Rake, Blue Ball Rake.

Particulars may be obtained, and the ground viewed and stone inspected, on application to Mr. WILBRHAM, Ilkeston, Notts.—April 8, 1857.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, ALL the very valuable SEAMS OF ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the FARM OF CRESWELL, in the parish of Lawrenny, county of Pembroke, containing upwards of 300 acres. The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipment, within half-a-mile of a branch of the Milford Railway. There are coal yards and quays on the property, and a very convenient line for a railway.

For further particulars, apply to T. M. MARRIOTT, Esq., 1, Lancaster-place, Strand; GEORGE CLARKE, Esq., Milford; or JAMES WILSON, mineral surveyor, Underwood, near Haverfordwest.—April 20, 1857.

THE BRUCE MINES TO BE LEASED.—The proprietors, the MONTREAL MINING COMPANY, having recently acquired upwards of 160 square miles of mineral territory on Lake Superior, to the exploration of which they intend to devote their energies, determine to LET these well-known rich and valuable COPPER MINES, situate on LAKE HURON, CANADA. They have been worked since 1843, producing annually from 600 to 1200 tons of copper ore of 15 per cent. and upwards in richness.

The ore is copper pyrites, with some grey or vitreous. The lodes are numerous, varying from a few inches to 10 ft. and upwards in width; two of the principal ones average 4 ft. for a length of 300 fms. They are within 500 yards of the dressing-floors, which are by the Lake shore, in connection with the wharves. Eight shafts have been sunk, varying in depth from 5 to 52 fms.; 4800 fms. have been stopped, yielding about 2 tons of 15 per cent. ore per fm. The rough ore, when picked and spalled, contains from 4 to 5 per cent. of copper. Thirty tributaries within the past year have produced 600 tons of 19 per cent. ore. Their annual produce may be augmented in proportion to the force employed.

There is a church, school-house, warehouse, store, post-office, engine-house, with 40-horse power engine, built by Vivian, Cornwall; two large crushers; jigging-house, with 30 sets of jigs, in excellent working order; smelting-house and refining furnaces, with complete's house, about 80 dwellings, and other buildings.

There are two wharves—one for general freight, the other for shipping the ore. It is brought on a railway to the vessel's side, and another railway brings it to the crushers. The harbour is commodious, and vessels of 500 tons, for any sea-port, can load there without difficulty. The mine would be leased on a lordship, or for a fixed rent.—For circulars descriptive of the mines, apply to Messrs. ALLAN and GILLESPIE, Weaver-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

PLINTHIRE. IMPORTANT SALE AT THE PEN-Y-GELLI AND ORSEDD MINES, Which are severally distant about two miles from the town of Holywell, three miles from the Mostyn Quay, and the like distance from the Mostyn Station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

MR. BELL has the satisfaction to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1857, at One o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, on the premises above described, ALL the MACHINERY and OTHER MATERIALS appertaining to the said MINES, as particularly set forth in the following catalogue, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, and in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale:—

LOT. AT PEN-Y-GELLI MINE.

1. A 30 in. cylinder condensing engine, equal beam, 7 ft. stroke, in good order (makers, Coalbrookdale Company, Liverpool).
2. 50 fms. of whim-ropes, at per cwt.
3. 15 fms. of ladders.
4. Smith's anvil, quite new.
5. Smith's vice.
6. 2 wrought-iron kibbles.
7. A 10 ft. diameter whim-cage.
8. Quantity of air-pipes.
9. Sundries.

AT ORSEDD MINE.

10. A 30 in. cylinder condensing engine, of equal beam, 7 ft. stroke, in good order, and nearly new. This engine was made at the Rhyd-y-Mwyn Foundry.
11. Tubular boiler, 30 ft. long, and 6 ft. diameter, equal to new.
12. Powerful capstan and shears.
13. 2 10 ft. whim cages.
14. 30 fms. of 8 in. plunger-lift, with H-piece, pole, case, &c., complete.
15. 20 fms. of 10 in. ditto ditto.
16. 10 fms. of 9 in. drawing-lift, with doorpieces, windbore, &c., complete.
17. 40 fms. main wood rods, 9 in. square.
18. An angle-bob, with 2 cast-iron caps, and wrought-iron plates.
19. Large wood cistern, with iron bolts and screws.
20. Old timber.
21. Quantity of old wrought and cast-iron.
22. 20 fms. of 8 in. square launders, with stays.

Both the engines, and all other the machinery before-mentioned, are in excellent condition, of the most approved and latest construction, and are to be sold in consequence of the proprietors giving up the mines.

Tickets of admission to view the same, as well as any further information, may be obtained from Messrs. WATSON and CURELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; or Capt. TREVATHAN, at the Merlyn Mine Company's Office, near Holywell; or from Mr. BELL, the auctioneer, Well-street, Holywell.

RE MEDWIN AND HALL, BANKRUPTS.
MINING STEAM-ENGINES, FOR PUMPING AND WINDING, BOILERS, AND STATIONARY ENGINES.

MESSRS. PRICE AND CLARK are directed by the Assignees (with the consent of the Mortgagee) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at 16, Suffolk-street, Great Suffolk-street, Borough, on Wednesday, the 6th May, at Twelve for One 35-horse, Three 20-horse, One 16-horse, and One 2-horse power PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, mounted on wheels; a STATIONARY HORIZONTAL ENGINE, of 16-horse, and a ditto of 10-horse power; Two 20-horse CORNHILL BOILERS; Four CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 12 ft. in length; and One RETURN FLUE BOILER, of 16-horse power.

May be viewed three days preceding the sale; and catalogues had of James H. TAYLOR, Esq., solicitor, Paternoster-row; of ANTHONY CARR, Esq., solicitor, 30, St. Mary-at-Hill; of H. H. STANFORD, Esq., official assignee, 10, Basinghall-street; at the premises; and at the offices of Messrs. PRICE and CLARK, 43, Chancery-lane, W.C.

QUETHICK, CORNWALL.
MR. ROBERT AVENT WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Moon-head's Royal Hotel, Devonport, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the FREEHOLD and INHERITANCE of and in all that MESSUAGE or TENEMENT called DAWNWOOD, situate in the parish of Quethick, in the county of Cornwall, containing about 42 a. 36 p., of which 32 a. 1 s. 25 p. are arable, pasture, and meadow land, now in the occupation of Mr. W. Rosevear; and the remainder being very thriving young oak timber and plantation, the growth of which will be sold with the land, and not subject to valuation.

Mining speculators are particularly invited to inspect this property, several lead lodes having been discovered on the surface, which have been pronounced by eminent mining captains to be well worth a trial.

For viewing the premises, apply to Mr. WILLIAM ROSEVEAR, the tenant; and for further particulars, to Mr. THOMAS EASTCOTT, at Antony Farm, Torpoint; or to Messrs. H. T. and A. SMITH, solicitors, Devonport.

Dated April 17, 1857.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions to ARRANGE, CATALOGUE, and SELL BY AUCTION, early in the month of May, the WHOLE of the exceedingly valuable PLANT, TOOL, MACHINERY, MODELS, PATTERNS, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and MATERIALS, on the premises of the Phoenix Ironworks, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Particulars in future papers and catalogues; or in the interim, of W. R. ASHBY, Esq., solicitor, Iron Bridge, Salop; or the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

N.B. The above ironworks are to be let, and possession thereof given at the end of July.—For particulars and to treat, apply to Messrs. WARD and SONS, solicitors, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at Three o'clock p.m., at the Western Hotel, Penance, FIFTEEN (5120ths) PARTS, or SHARES, in GREAT WHEAL ALFRED, in the parish of Phillack. The above will be sold without the least reserve.

For particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. COCK, mine sharebroker, Redruth. Dated April 18, 1857.

SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF 568 VALUABLE SHARES IN THE DRAKE WALLS MINE; AND 216 VALUABLE SHARES IN THE NORTH FRANCES MINES.

TO BE SOLD, without reserve, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the Cause of WATSON v. KALKES is attached, by Mr. THOMAS FOX, the person appointed by the said Judge to sell the same, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 21st and 28th days of April, 1857, at One o'clock precisely in the afternoon of each day, Fifty-three Lots, FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT SHARES in the DRAKE WALLS MINE, situate at Colchester, in the county of Essex; and at Garraway's, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHT SHARES in the NORTH FRANCES MINES, situate at Illogan, in the same county. The whole of the Drake Walls Shares and 115 of the North Frances Shares will be sold on the former day, and the remainder of the North Frances Shares will be sold on the latter day.

Printed particulars and conditions may be had (gratis) of Messrs. TAYLOR and WOODWARD, 28, Great James-street, Bedford-row; or Mr. WM. LOADES, 28, Bedford-place, Russell-square; of Messrs. LAWRENCE, FLEWIS, and BOYER, 14, Old Jewry Chambers; or of the auctioneer, Messrs. Bishopsgate-street Within; and at Garraway's, TAYLOR and WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

28, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The BAILEY HILL COLLIERY and PLANT, now in full operation. It consists of 190 acres of unworked coal in the Yorkley or Nag's Head vein, which makes good coke. It is situated in the south of the Forest, and is only about 3½ miles from the shipping port on the Bristol Channel. There are two pits and a level, by which the coal may be worked.

The ELLESMORE COAL FIELD, situated near Bream, of about 80 acres, containing the Coleford High Delf and other veins of the lower series, which are well adapted for the making and manufacture of iron.

Apply to Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.—THE LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act.

The MINES comprise a vast amount of

PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, FOR MARINE AND STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, AND FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND OTHER FURNACES.

"Perforations left Victoria Docks with air apertures closed (i.e. action of invention suspended), steam fell in 30 minutes from 15 lbs. pressure to 15; smoke heavy for five minutes at each firing. Air apertures then opened; smoke suppressed in 30 seconds; and in ten minutes after adjustment of apertures steam blowing off at 15 lbs., and so maintained when pilot left at sea."

For further particulars respecting the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler; and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnaces, Domestic Boilers, and other inventions comprised in his System of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E.C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 24th and 30th of every month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's office, No. 123, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, ABERYSTWTH, AND BRISTOL, CALLING AT HOLYHEAD, PORTMAUDOC, ABERDOVEY, ABERAYRON, AND LLANELLNY.

THE CAMBRIAN STEAM PACKET COMPANY (LIMITED), unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, will dispatch, with goods and passengers, their new and powerful STEAMER, the "FLYNLYMON," Capt. Wm. Walsart, Master, or some other suitable vessel, as under:—

Wednesday, 1st April, at 2 a.m. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanellny.

Thursday, 9th April, at 6 a.m. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling at Llanellny and Aberayron.

Wednesday, 15th April, at 12 noon. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith, calling at Holyhead, Aberayron or Aberdovey, and returning to Liverpool.

Tuesday, 21st April, at 5 noon. Leave Liverpool for Aberystwith and Bristol, calling at Holyhead, Portmadoc, and Llanellny.

Wednesday, 28th April, at 8 noon. Leave Bristol for Aberystwith and Liverpool, calling at Llanellny and Aberayron.

N.B. The FLYNLYMON may be expected at the several ports of call on or about the days following:—viz., Holyhead, 24, 16th, and 22d; Portmadoc, 3d and 23d; Aberystwith, from Liverpool, 5th, 17th, and 24th; from Bristol, 12th and 30th; Aberdovey, 17th; Aberayron, 10th and 29th; Llanellny, 10th and 29th.

Loading berth at Liverpool, South-East side of Nelson Dock.

Passes.—From Liverpool and Bristol to Aberystwith, Portmadoc, Aberayron, Aberdovey, Cardigan, or New Quay; Saloon, 15s.; Second Cabin, 10s.—From Liverpool to Holyhead; Saloon, 8s.; Second Cabin, 5s.—From Bristol to Llanellny, and between either Aberystwith, Aberayron, Aberdovey, Cardigan, New Quay, Llanellny, Portmadoc, or Holyhead; Saloon, 10s.; Second Cabin, 7s.

N.B. Excellent accommodation for passengers, and a stewardess on board.

For freights, and further particulars, apply to the agents, JOHN JONES, Bridge-street, Aberystwith; WILLIAM LLOYD, Tanyryn, Aberdovey; BENJAMIN EVANS, Aberayron; BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Harbour Office, Portmadoc; JAMES WILLIAMS, Holyhead; DAVID REES, Llanellny; F. A. TAMPIN, Columbia-buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool; E. T. TURNER, 12, Quay-street, Bristol; or to the managing director, W. S. CHALLOCK, at the company's head office, Parthenon Chambers, 14, Regent-street, London.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their improved EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVES, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.

Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE, AT THE EAST LONDON IRONWORKS, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, MILE END.—THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES ALWAYS FOR SALE.

Messrs. J. MUSTO AND CO., having a large sale for these particular engines, endeavor to keep a stock, either finished or in course of erection, which can be seen at their works. Satisfactory references can be given, and engines of their make inspected at work in several parts of London. Workmanship and materials warranted.

THOS. GEMMELL AND CO., WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS, WORKS, FERRILL ROAD, SPRINGBANK, GLASGOW.

WAREHOUSES.—Finnistoun Quay, Glasgow; 10, King-street, Liverpool; 43, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; 46, Osborn-street, Hull.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

GEORGE OUTRIM, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.

ISAAC NAYLER, Dildale, near Dudley.

J. WADDINGTON, 109, Millgate, Wigan.

THOMAS REID, 33, Quay-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, Basinghall-buildings, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HAIR POWDER, to save color.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 4½d. per lb.

PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb.

PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable.

FLAX HOSE PIPES, for water, &c. (than leather).

STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their

PROVED SIGNAL BELLS, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £3 12s. 6d. each. For further information, apply to

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARRS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Crogon's Patent Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

PATENT COMBINED GAS WORKS, of all sizes, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANSIONS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, VILLAGES, &c., FIXED COMPLETE, with greatly improved means for purifying, &c. Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for. The construction is so simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary labourer or servant.

Apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Iron Works, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE LICENSERS AND AGENTS.

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDING is not affected by wet, heat, or cold; does not stretch nor slip on the pulleys. HOSES for BREWERIES, &c., will not impart taste, smell, or colour; also, for conducting, or steam purposes. VALVES, WASHERS, PACKING, &c., IN STOCK.—Prices and testimonials on application to DONOH, BACON, and CO., No. 44, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—S. MOULTON AND CO. beg to acquaint their customers and the public generally that they have REMOVED their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM from No. 2, St. Dunstan's Hill, to No. 4, GRESHAM STREET, CITY. Orders for Railway Buffers and Draw Springs, Machine Banding, Steam Packing, Washers, Hose, Garments, &c., executed as usual.

Manufactory, Kingston India Rubber Mills, Bradford, Wills.

GUTTA PERCHA BANDS, TUBING, &c.—OUR BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 ft. without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and are, when worn out, re-purchased by us at about one-third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—

Bands ¼ in. thick and upwards to ½ in. ... 2s. 0d. per lb.

Bands above ½ in. thick ... 2s. 2d. per lb.

Subject to a liberal discount for cash, varying according to quantity. TUBING and other articles equally low. All our patented manufactures are to be obtained wholesale from our own works; retail from any of our dealers.

THE WEST HAM GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.

West-street, Smithfield, London, E.C.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1862.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

AND PROMOTED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES TO BE THE FINEST STARCH EVER USED.

Sold by all chandlers, grocers, &c.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.

HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH, COKE AND COBN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN.

LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

ROBERT MACLAREN AND CO., EGLINTON FOUNDRY, GLASGOW, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES, FOR GAS AND WATER, by an improved patent.

GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS AND GAS ENGINEERS.

MAKERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS.

AGENTS IN LONDON.—A. MACLAREN AND CO., No. 174, Upper Thames-street.

BRYAN, McCracken, and Co., MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Office, Three Indian Kings-court.

WILLIAM FOX AND SON, METAL AGENTS, No. 39, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL, SOLE AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL for the SALE of the following makes of IRON:—

DAWES AND SON'S. PLANT AND FISHER'S.

MILTON AND ELGAR. BRIDGTON HALL.

JOHN MARSHALL'S. DANIEL ROSE'S.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON ALWAYS ON SALE. Also, TIN-PLATES, WIRE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and durability of steel with the malleability of copper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; RIVETS, ANGLES, AND STAYS of the same material. Also, RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for multitubular boilers, shafting, railway axles, &c.—Application to be made to SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, and JESSOP, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs. HARVEY and Co., No. 12, Haymarket, London.

CHALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.

For LICENSES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS.

G. F. MUNTZ, Jun., begs to state that, in consequence of the satisfactory results obtained during the five years these tubes have been in use, the following railway companies have entered into contracts to USE the PATENT TUBES exclusively on all their lines, viz.,

The London and North-Western Comp. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company.

The Midland Company. The Newcastle and Carlisle Company.

These tubes are also very extensively used on all the other principal railways at home and abroad, and for marine purposes by Her Majesty's Navy and several of the leading steam-packet companies, and also by all the eminent engineers of the kingdom.

G. F. MUNTZ, Jun., takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufactured are very superior, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the early stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April 1857.

Geo. RICHARDSON and Co., Agents, 16, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.

Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENT FOR CASTING RAILWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SPIKES; and Dr. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FENCIBLE TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY, which may be seen in operation daily at the Polytechnic Institution, and on the company's premises.

They also solicit engineers to investigate the advantages of their PATENT CHAIRS in TWO PARTS; and to the REPORT of resident engineers upon 300 miles of lines laid about five years since with BARLOW'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS. Every information may be had upon application to WM. HOWDEN, Sec., 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

SULPHATE OF BARYTES.—Messrs. A. FORSTER AND CO., BARYTES MANUFACTURERS, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, are PURCHASERS OF FIRST QUALITY in the crude state.—Applicants, stating price and enclosing samples, to be addressed to A. FORSTER and Co., Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOREIGN SHEET ZINC.—THE SUBSCRIBER had contracted for last year, when prices were low, 500 casks of SILESIA SHEET ZINC, of the first brand in the market, is now enabled to OFFER LARGE LOTS at 30s. to 40s. per ton under the London quotations; and the navigation being now open, regular shipments can be made from Stettin to London, Liverpool, Hull or Leith.

49, Mitchell-street, Glasgow, April, 1857. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

TO MINERS, &c.—WALKER'S PATENT DRY STAMPING MACHINES, for REDUCING CROP AND OTHER ORES to the proper size for market, WITHOUT WATER. These machines will be found invaluable for new mines, wherever water is scarce and labour dear.

Manufactory, 17, Cowper-street, City-road.

GOODALL'S PATENT QUARTZ CRUSHER OR PULVERIZER is the best invented; requiring little power to work; will not clog, as most machines; will GRIND, WASH, and AMALGAMATE at the same time.—Patentee, H. GOODALL, St. Peter's-street, Derby.

THE ROTATING BUDDLE is the BEST LABOUR SAVING and MOST EFFICIENT APPARATUS for WASHING STAMPED ORES and SLIMES. It will do from seven to ten times the amount of work of any other apparatus in use, with the attendance of a boy only. A 6 ft. water-wheel will drive two of them, and it turns the ore out cleaner and leaves the waste free from ore. It separates tin from copper; lead from copper; black jack, sulphates of barryes; copper from any vein-stuff or matrix. May be seen at work daily at Drighliff Mines, near Caldbeck, Cumberland.—For particulars and licenses, apply to DAVID ZENNER, patentee, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Models to be seen in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and Royal Polytechnic Institution, Truro. Agents wanted for Cornwall and Wales.

VENTILATION IN COAL PITS.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s.

THE FROCKET ANEMOMETER, size 4 x 1 ½ in., £3 3s. This instrument is extremely portable, delicate, and quite correct.

FIT BAROMETERS, 28s. each; DIALS, PIT LEVELS, &c.

To be had of the manufacturer, JOHN DAVIS, optician, Derby.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE.

Every size and kind, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS beg to draw attention to their TURBINE WATER-WHEELS, which are well suited for use wherever water-power is obtainable, and especially in MINING DISTRICTS. For high falls, they possess great advantages over the ordinary vertical wheel, can be erected at much less expense, require very little masonry, and, from their rapid revolution, the speed for driving machinery is obtained without gearing. Full particulars and testimonials may be had on application to

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, Canal Ironworks, Kendal.

Steam-Engines, Vertical Water-Wheels, &c.

PERREAUX'S PATENT PUMPS AND VALVES.—These PUMPS are warranted FREE from ALL LIABILITY TO CHOKE, or become otherwise DERANGED; the VALVES can be applied to any size or description of pumps, and are NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, ACIDS, or ALKALIES.—For further information, and view of working models, apply at the office of the patentees, PERREAUX and Co., engineers, &c., 39, Mark-lane.

IRON HOUSE AND SELF-SUPPORTING ROOF MANUFACTORY, WOODSIDE, BIRKENHEAD.—Messrs. WILSON AND CO. beg to call the attention of Engineers, Shipbuilders, Farmers, and others, to their PATENT PORTABLE FIREPROOF HOUSES, STORES, SHOPS, COTTAGES, VILLA RESIDENCES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARM BUILDINGS, SHOOTING BOXES, &c., either with or without self-supporting roofs; also, CONSERVATORIES, GREEN and HOT-HOUSES.—Manufactory, Woodside, Birkenhead.

N.B. These houses are so constructed that they do not require the aid of an artisan to re-erect them. Detailed plans and drawings furnished free of charge.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES AND PUMPS TO BE LET ON HIRE, for any period, from 6 to 25-horse power.—Apply to Mr. JOHN HALL, Jun., 5, Mining-lane, E.C.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 102, 104, and 105, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

MESSRS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES, FOR HOT BLAST FURNACES, SMITHS' FORGES, &c.



PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

Messrs. KNOWLES AND BUXTON can with confidence bring before the public their IMPROVEMENT IN TUYERES, having proved their utility at Mr. Knowles's furnace, Birmingham Moor, as well as at other furnaces in the surrounding neighbourhood. They are now perfectly satisfied that one trial will be sufficient to convince all practical furnace managers that they are the CHEAPEST and BEST ever offered to the public. The annexed diagram shows the principle to be both simple and efficient, conveying a current of cold water direct to the nozzle of the tuyere, which is made of thin tubing (without the incumbrance of cast-iron), allowing the cooling property of the water to set direct upon that part most exposed to the fire, and is sufficient to keep the liquid metal from adhering to the tuyere, which is not the case with those generally in use. After taking into consideration the first cost, and the advantage of being able to work them longer without the loss of time in replacing or repairing the metal, they will be found, after a fair and impartial trial, to be most decidedly a great advantage to furnace proprietors.

Messrs. KNOWLES AND BUXTON are prepared to SUPPLY hot-blast furnace tuyeres, with sockets, at 36s. each; without sockets, at 35s. each; smiths' forge tuyeres, at 15s. each; delivered at Chesterfield Station.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK,

MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,

JOSEPH HALEY,

ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING, SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL. EXHIBITION 1851. CLASS VI. 78.

HEMP AND WIRE ROPES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL AND SONS,

ST. ANN'S HEMP AND WIRE ROPE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.R.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and other AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND CHEST. IN INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, AND WINTER COUGH, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female, or the youngest child; while the public speaker and professional singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., No. 78, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; and by all druggists.

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IN

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS,

For Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Group, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Prepared only by ROBERT ROPER and SON, Chemists, Sheffield, on medicinal principles, from British Herbs and the Gums and Balsams of the Eastern Climate, where—

"The trees drop balsam, and on all the boughs, Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows."

Full-sized plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for children, 9½d. each, or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

Beware of Imitations.—Be particular, and ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

Five Thousand Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., having been EFFECTUALLY CURED of a NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, and DIMNESS OF SIGHT, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a medical work by a physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps, to pre-pay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required.—Address, G. THOMAS, Esq., St. John's-lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY FOR NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION, AND EXHAUSTION. Protected by Royal Letters Patent, and sanctioned by all the great Continental Colleges of Medicine.

DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS, are the great European remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity for Society, Study, or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Consumptive Habits, Diseases of Sight, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Head, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all those diseases for which mercury, arsenic, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. Their almost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases, which had been given up by the faculty, have been speedily cured, and many thousands have derived almost miraculous relief, when everything else had signally failed.

Price 11s., and four times the quantity 35s. per bottle, obtainable through all medicinal vendors; of whom also may be had the "Medical Adviser," 2s. 6d. in sealed envelope; or it may be sent direct from the author for 42 penny stamps.

Advice and medicine sent to any address secure from observation, on receipt of a full detail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Post-office orders payable at the Holborn Office to Walter De Roos, M.D., 10, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Hours for personal consultation daily from Eleven till Four, Sundays excepted.

N.B. Should difficulty arise in procuring the above, enclose the amount per Post-office order, or otherwise, to 10, Berners-street, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.

Just published, price One Shilling; post free, in an envelope, for 13 stamps.

SELF-PRESERVATION; a Medical Treatise on the Cure of Nervous and Generative Debility, resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood, with Practical Observations on the Physiology of Marriage, in its social, moral, and physical relations. To which are added, Remarks on the Wonders of the Microscope in revealing the hidden mysteries "of life within life," and its advantages in detecting, by urinary examination, the cause and effect of every variety of these complaints, with numerous engravings and cases. By SAMUEL LAURENT, M.D., 37, Bedford-square, London.

Also, by the same Author, price 1s., free by post for 13 stamps.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Ensure Moral and Physical Happiness. Published by J. Allen, 30, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; and may be had of Mann, 30, Cornhill; Horne, 19, Leicester-square; Gordon, 145, Leadenhall-street; or from the Author, who may be consulted daily, from Eleven till Two, and from Six till Eight, at his residence, 37, Bedford-square, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS HAVE AN EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT ON LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.—Mr. Charles Wilson, of 39, Princes-street, Glasgow, states, in a letter to Prof. Holloway, that he had suffered for a long time from a disease of the liver and stomach, for which he could obtain no relief from the medical profession; therefore, he determined on trying Holloway's Pills, at which time he was in a most wretched condition, but, humbly speaking, these pills have saved his life, as he is now restored to perfect health, to the surprise of all who had witnessed the state he was in.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; and at Prof. Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidice, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

DR. LOOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5130	Alfred Conso (cop.), Phillack [S.E.] 21. 11s. 10d.	£21	21 22	£16 18 0	£0 12 0	April 6, 1857.
1021	Balfour United (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	4	12 3 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1, 1854.
4003	Bellwood United (copper), Tavistock	20 1/2	4	18 6 0	0 5 0	Feb. 26, 1857.
240	Bosman (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	105	18 0 0	0 5 0	Mar. 4, 1857.
200	Botalack (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	240	308 5 0	7 0 0	Apr. 21, 1857.
103	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	50	66	3 0 0	3 0 0	Apr. 30, 1856.
100	Brynfod Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	13 0 0	5 0 0	July 1, 1856.
1000	Bryntal, Llandilo, Montgomeryshire	7	3	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 1, 1856.
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	1	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 30, 1856.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	35	233 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 18, 1857.
2018	Carn Corn (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	6 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 0	June 16, 1856.
100	Cefn Cwyrhyn (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55	3 0 0	3 0 0	Sept. 4, 1855.
1000	Collacombe (copper), tin, Camborne [S.E.]	10	52 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 26, 1857.
250	Condurow (copper), tin, Camborne [S.E.]	20	160	83 9 0	4 0 0	Apr. 3, 1857.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	30	160	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 28, 1856.
138	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	140	75 0 0	5 0 0	Apr. 16, 1857.
200	Dewent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304 1/2	150	104 5 0	10 0 0	Sept. 30, 1856.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1	450	556 0 0	14 0 0	Mar. 27, 1857.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwilt	32	23	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 2, 1857.
179	Doleath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	310	920 0 0	5 0 0	Apr. 13, 1857.
12500	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17 1/2	2 1/2	0 9 0	0 2 0	July 29, 1856.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	33	85	21 0 0	3 0 0	Feb. 19, 1857.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	840	260 0 0	7 10 0	Feb. 23, 1857.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	0 1/2	11	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 11, 1854.
5700	Exmouth (copper), tin, Camborne	4 1/2	5	10 13 4	0 10 0	Apr. 9, 1857.
1400	Fram Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	35	41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	7	1 0 0	0 3 0	June 5, 1855.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 11, 1855.
1024	Gomarna (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	10	0 6 0	0 4 0	Apr. 21, 1857.
6000	Great South Tolar (S.E.)	13 1/2	14 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 30, 1855.
30000	Great Wheel Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	13 1/2	6 1/2	221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 27, 1857.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	140	2 12 6	0 7 6	Apr. 18, 1854.
1024	Herdfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	7 1/2	2 16 0	0 2 0	Nov. 25, 1856.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 28, 1857.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8 1/2	32 17 3	1 10 0	Mar. 5, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man (Limited)	25	42	380 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 10, 1851.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31 1/2	13 1/2	1370 0 0	50 0 0	Jan. 17, 1857.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	1000	1000	1038 0 0	2 0 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	85	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 20, 1855.
5000	Levins Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	5 1/2	3 1/2	253 0 0	2 0 0	Apr. 2, 1857.
400	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	122 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Sept. 7, 1855.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	47 1/2	60	0 5 0	0 5 0	Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 2 6	0 5 0	May 21, 1856.
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	3	3	1 1 0	0 2 0	June 22, 1855.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16 1/2	12 5 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1, 1857.
5000	Nantaw and Penrhyn, Limited (2 1/2 shares)	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Apr. 30, 1855.
7500	Nantaw and Penrhyn, Limited (2 1/2 shares)	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Apr. 30, 1855.
6400	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 0	0 1 0	May 31, 1856.
470	Newtonsards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	35	48 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	70	324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 26, 1854.
140	North Roakear (copper), Camborne	10	105	249 10 0	4 0 0	Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheel Bassett (cop., tin), Illo. [S.E.]	nil	24	12 13 0	0 10 0	Apr. 22, 1857.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 1/2	22 1/2	28 4 0	1 6 0	Mar. 3, 1857.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	9 1/2	4 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	365	204 10 0	20 0 0	Nov. 12, 1856.
1000	Pobber (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	17 11 6	2 0 0	Apr. 4, 1857.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	301 1/2	24	57 4 6	0 3 0	June 18, 1856.
2500	Rhosydyol and Basheddon (lead)	11 1/2	12	0 0 0	0 1 0	Apr. 13, 1857.
312	Rosewater United (copper), Gwinnar	13	44	0 7 6	0 2 0	Oct. 29, 1856.
15000	South Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	6 1/2	13 1/2	456 0 0	10 0 0	Mar. 31, 1857.
128	South Consols (cop.), St. Austell	13 1/2	235	60 0 0	20 0 0	June 18, 1855.
236	South Tolar (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	145	74 0 0	3 0 0	Mar. 30, 1857.
493	South Wheel Frances, Illogan [S.E.] 18 1/2	90	330	243 5 0	10 0 0	Mar. 2, 1857.
1024	Spargne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	4 1/2	8 8 6	0 2 0	Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spargne Moor (copper), St. Just	237 7/8	8d	4 5 0	0 10 0	June 13, 1856.
979	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	54 1/2	1d	0 17 6	0 7 6	Apr. 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	3	1 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Feb. 17, 1857.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	180	963 0 0	5 0 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
9000	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	180	963 0 0	5 0 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	4 1/2	1	4 13 6	0 2 0	Feb. 7, 1856.
2048	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	9 1/2	1 1/2	8 3 6	0 5 0	Apr. 13, 1857.
572	Trehan Consols (tin), St. Ives	1 1/2	19 1/2	1 13 0	0 5 0	Dec. 29, 1855.
96	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	80	467 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1855.
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 1/2	20	403 13 6	2 10 0	Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Trevelan (copper), tin, Bodmin	12 1/2	3	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 8, 1856.
4098	Trevelan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3 1/2	1 12 0	0 3 0	Apr. 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	50	55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	220	61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 12, 1856.
20003	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthenshire [S.E.]	8 1/2	2 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0	May 8, 1856.
10500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Tal-y-bont, Card.	5	—	1 0 0	0 5 0	July 16, 1855.
2000	Welsh Potash (New Shares of 5s. each)	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 12 0	0 3 0	July 16, 1855.
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	30	31	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 6, 1852.
256	West Consols (copper), St. Austell	150	150	175 0 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1, 1855.
256	West Damson (copper), Gwennap	210 7	130	18 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 19, 1857.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5 1/2	13	28 5 0	0 10 0	Apr. 8, 1857.
400	West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	260	69 10 0	8 0 0	Apr. 15, 1857.
1228	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	7 1/2	6	6 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5	2 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheel Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 1/2	270	447 10 0	8 0 0	Apr. 7, 1857.
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 1/2	350	821 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 17, 1857.
1024	Wheel Charlotte (copper), Gwennap	3 1/2	4	1 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 18, 1857.
5000	Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin	50	500	33 0 0	8 0 0	Feb. 18, 1857.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95	2375 10 0	8 0 0	May 10, 1854.
1024	Wheel Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0	Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	30	5 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 13, 1857.
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 1/2	7 1/2	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	21 7 1/2	19 1/2	4 0 0	0 15 0	Mar. 18, 1857.
430	Wheel Level (tin), Wendron	33	18	31 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 5, 1856.
418	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 1/2	75	25 12 6	2 0 0	Mar. 10, 1857.
1024	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	1 1/2	3 1/2	206 13 0	9 0 0	Feb. 20, 1857.
40	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 23, 1852.
40	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31 1/2	32 1/2	279 10 0	5 0 0	Apr. 14, 1857.
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	150	26 10 0	0 15 0	Feb. 2, 1857.
1040	Wheel Trevelan (tin, copper), Gwinnar [S.E.]	4 1/2	25	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 11, 1854.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnar	10 1/2	5	2 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 17, 1857.
4098	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	17 1/2	30	26 5 0	0 12 6	Jan. 8, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	—	—	—	—

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	2	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 21, 1853.
5186	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1 1/2	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 6, 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	26 1/2	1 1/2	34 17 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1, 1854.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	40	118 1/2	175 0 0	3 0 0	Feb. 19, 1857.
10000	Cobre Copora Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	60	84 12 0	5 0 0	Mar. 19, 1857.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1 1/2	12 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6	Mar. 28, 1854.
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	5 8 0	0 10 0	May 9, 1856.
30000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	14	9 10 0	0 10 0	June 28, 1856.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	7 1/2	4 0 6	0 5 0	Mar. 31, 1857.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 3	0 1 9	Sept. 3, 1856.
10315	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1	1	0 3 0	0 1 0	Jan. 29, 1857.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	20	2 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 0	Jan. 29, 1857.
10000	Pontefract (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	15 1/2	2 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	July 12, 1848.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15 1/2	2 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	July 12, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	July 12, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	15	22	34 7 6	1 0 0	Nov. 26, 1856.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 1/2	3 1/2	1 16 6	0 9 0	Apr. 14, 1853.
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	1	0 9 0	0 9 0	July 2, 1855.
30000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	3 1/2	6 15 0	0 7 6	Dec. 12, 1855.
83676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	1	0 1 8	0 1 0	Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Adelaide Land and Gold Co.	2	1 1/2	—	—	—
35000	Amalena (silver-lead), Spain	2	1 1/2	—	—	—
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7	1	—	—	—
60000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	—	—	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	1	—	—	—	—
53040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	—	—	—	—
350000	Copper Mines of Eng. [S.E.] Stock	28	26 28	—	—	—
12000	Ditto, Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. [S.E.]	25	1 1/2	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna	2	1 1/2	—	—	—
100000	Great Western	1	1 1/2	—	—	—
20000	Iberian, Limited (all-ld.), Spain	1	1 1/2	—	—	—
25000	Liberty, Virginia	1	—	—	—	—
15000	Ditto, Pref. 10 per cent.	1	—	—	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	12s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
10000	Arundell (cop.), near Ashburton	£1 16	—	—	—	—
940	Balrond (tin), Uny Lelant	4 1/2	6 8	—	—	—
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	—	3 1/2	—	—	—
4000	Betw. Great Uny & Kila	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	9s.	—	—	—	—
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwynnap	11	5	4 1/2	5	—
2200	Rendall (Limited)	—	—	—	—	—
250	Berriow Consols	£10 16	—	—	—	—
1000	Birling Well (copper)	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	—	—
6000	Brynmore	£1 16	6	—	—	—
1120	Briford Consols	£7 14	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	—	1	—	—	—
2000	Bryn-y-Pedwen (lead)	3 1/2	1	—	—	—
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
420	Einick Consols (copper)	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000	Buller and Bartha United	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	—
1200	Buller and Bartha	£1 2	—	—	—	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	£5 16	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
4000	Calcutt Hall (lead), Limited	—	4 1/2	—	—	—
4000	Calcutt Coal (cop.)	4 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—
3118	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	£5 2	—	—	—	—
1000	Camborne Consols	—	13	—	—	9 11
920	Camborne Vein & Wh. Frances	£7 12 1/2	10	—	—	12
1014	Cardron Consols, St. Cleer	—	11	7	—	—
818	Cargill, Newlyn	£12 7 3	18	—	—	13 1/2
3000	Carvack	—	—	—	—	—
1900	Carvack Dews United, St. Ives	2	—	—	—	—
7655	Carvannall (copper), Gwynnap	11	—	—	—	5 6
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
4000	Castell (lead and blende), Card. 11	£6	—	—	—	—
4000	Catherine	—	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	11
1000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	—	—	—	—
1024	Ciljha & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	£50 3	6	—	—	6
5000	Cloedance Wood, Gwinear	8s.	—	—	—	—
2000	Cowd Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6 1/2	4	—	—	—
2450	Cock's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	—	—	—	180 180
1000	Copper Hill	—	150	—	—	180 180
1055	Cradock's Moor, St. Cleer	8	40	—	—	37 40
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigan	8	1 1/2	—	—	—
6000	Cwm Rebon (Limited)	£3 15 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
300	Dale Mine (lead), N. Safford	13	60	—	—	—
340	Darblow (P. & S.), Buxton	3	—	—	—	—
1000	Dargen (sil.-ld.), Cardiganshire	5	—	—	—	5 4 1/2
4098	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 7 3	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	7 1/2
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	—	—	—	—	—